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# The GRAPHIC



Twenty-Second Year---Sept. 19, 1914

Los Angeles, California---Price Ten Cents

## THIS WEEK'S FEATURES

Glance at the 48 Amendments  
Veto the Consolidation Bills  
Fredericks and Johnson Methods Contrasted  
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By the Way: Gossip of Local Men and Affairs  
---Weeks News in Brief---New York Play Gos-  
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# THE GRAPHIC

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR

RANDOLPH BARTLETT :: ASSOCIATE



## CONTRASTING CAMPAIGN METHODS

**G**REAT effort, apparently, is to be made by the Johnson campaign managers to trick the people into believing that the candidacy of Captain John D. Fredericks for governor is at the dictation of Messrs. De Young, Otis and Spreckels. Ridiculous! It is in spite of the Otis support that many of us in Southern California are advocating Fredericks' election, knowing that the sturdy nominee of the Republican party in the state is essentially a man of personality and marked individualism. The critic who imagines John D. Fredericks will be a "proxy" governor or a "stool pigeon" for Otis or any other person, betrays gross ignorance of Captain Fredericks' characteristics and entirely mistakes the man. He will be governor by his strong sense of justice which will lead him to do what Johnson is incapable of doing—deal fairly with all.

Already, signs point to a unified front in the Republican camp. The allegiance of Messrs. Keesling, Ralston and Belshaw to the successful candidate is pledged and the acceptance by Mr. Keesling of the chairmanship of the committee of twenty in the north, to conduct the Fredericks campaign campaign to a triumphant finish, assures the polling next November of a still larger Republican vote than was recorded at the primaries. Mr. Keesling is no Otis or De Young manikin, nor is he in anywise tarred with the old regime stick. He has a fine following in San Francisco, as his big vote attested, and his active participation in the campaign will have the effect of transferring this vote, in the mass, to Fredericks, assuring his election. In the south, a committee of fifteen is to be named, headed by as similarly strong a man of equally attractive individuality. The two committees will be chosen from a representative citizenship whose contributions to the campaign fund will be proof enough that Fredericks is the candidate of the best element of his party, in no particular a reflex of any little group of would-be bosses, but the chosen leader of the Republicans of the entire state.

In his "keynote" speech at Oakland the other day, Governor Johnson laid stress on his non-partisanship. It is rank humbug to profess such. He must be judged by his works and when we find him naming a dozen new judges in the state, all known to be allied with his party, it completely bowls over his protestations. Not only so, but the man who disagrees with his views is immediately declared unclean and is violently assailed in consequence. Citizenship is lauded as greater

than any party and with this declaration we find no fault; but the governor is not sincere, his actions disprove his statements. The citizenship he approves and favors is that in alliance with his party; for the citizenship not so affiliated he has little use, except as it becomes a subject for his abuse.

## GLANCE AT AMENDMENTS

**E**LECTORS of California who do their whole duty next November will have to devote considerable time to a study of the proposed amended statutes in order to vote intelligently on the forty-five questions, propositions, proposed laws and constitutional amendments that will be designated on the ballot. One calls for a convention for revising the constitution, which is not a bad idea. Whether the state shall go dry or remain as it is promises to be a burning question. There is a well defined sentiment that the inhibitions are too drastic in their relation to the wine industry of the state. The proposed eight-hour law is being vigorously fought and is likely to be defeated. The burden on the farming community is deemed excessive. Moreover, it would result in the mother of the family doing the labor of the domestic servant in many instances. Fourth on the list is the "abatement of nuisances" proposal which is in the interest of good morals and should prevail. What is known as the "investment companies act" is the long-deferred "blue sky" law. It purports to protect the innocent investor, but the chief objection to it is that it lodges too much power in the commissioner whose ipse dixit is to govern in all cases. The substitute act regulating investment companies gives full protection and is less drastic in method.

Former Governor George C. Pardee strongly favors the proposed water commission act, arguing that good water titles are as essential to California prosperity as good land titles. We incline to believe that the vesting of control in the state railroad commission, as at present, is the wiser plan. Local taxation exemption, is of course, an entering wedge for the Henry George theory of taxing land only and exempting all improvements. It is doubtful if the country is ready to adopt that system, although it has its advantages. Exemption of vessels from taxation for a given period is argued as an aid to the upbuilding of our marine trade. We cannot see it. Why exempt the vessel owner and tax the railroad?

Any property owner who votes to abolish the poll tax, votes that much additional burden on himself. Through a poll tax is the only way thousands of migratory persons, aliens and others can be reached. It were folly to relieve them of their just burden and place it on the more stable and thrifty class. University of California building bond act is probably a fair measure as also is the plan to amend the calling of constitutional conventions. That only owners of taxable property shall be qualified to vote at bond elections is a wise amendment proposed. Voting by absent electors is a doubtful experiment. Be sure to vote for the non-sale of game act; it is a protest against the market hunter who is exterminating our wild game. Consolidation of city and county we have considered in an extended editorial. Prohibiting prize fights is a drastic measure. The training it involves offsets what brutality there is charged against it.

Amending the act for certification of land titles under what is known as the Torrens law is a

much needed piece of direct legislation. Its effect will be to save the people millions of dollars in transfer fees. Regulation of public utilities in unincorporated municipalities commends itself as also does the valuation of condemned public utilities by the railroad commission. Election of United States senators by the people is in line with public sentiment. Extension of right of municipalities to acquire and operate public utilities is unwise; the measure should be defeated. Bonding the state for additional public buildings, also for the erection of state buildings in San Francisco and Los Angeles savors of extravagance. By all means vote for No. 41, correcting the miscarriage of justice. Educational institutions should be exempt from taxation to a reasonable degree. Establishment of a minimum wage for women and minors is a humanitarian provision. Authorizing "drugless" healers to practice is not without danger to the state since it will menace the public health of California by inviting illiterates and inadequately trained doctors to come here. The initiative act prohibiting any Sunday work will not appeal to the individualist. It is a matter of conscience. The ambitious person will always want to work to his capacity; why debar him? Let us leave the individual a little freedom of action.

## VETO THE CONSOLIDATION BILLS

**R**EFUSAL of the Los Angeles Realty Board to indorse the city and county consolidation proposal is likely to have a disastrous effect on the ill-favored scheme in this city and county. Two different measures will come before the people in November, but only one—what is known as the Oakland proposition—(No. 21) has any chance of surviving. The other (No. 19) already has been abandoned by its sponsors and is considered out of the running. Oakland's chamber of commerce, however, is actively opposed to the amendment that city purports to father and Los Angeles should be uncompromisingly against it. Were it to be ratified the result would be what San Francisco has craftily designed, the curtailing in size of Los Angeles county, so that, eventually, the modern metropolis will take precedence, a political desideratum it secretly craves.

Should the measure be approved it will practically fix the limits of the expansion of Los Angeles by making the city and county lines of Los Angeles coincide, thus shutting off the addition of territory once the boundaries are fixed. It is in direct opposition to the legislation Senator Hewett succeeded in having enacted, providing that when the functions of any official of a city governed by a freeholder's charter overlap those of a county official, the duties of the former may be assumed by the latter under reasonable regulation. Already, the city council has taken definitive steps for consolidating the offices of city tax collector and assessor with the equivalent county bureaus. The supervisors of the county have made an agreement to do the collecting and assessing of the taxes at cost, estimated to be less than one-sixth of one per cent. resulting in a net saving of more than \$76,000 a year to the city. Through a similar procedure, and without embracing the undesirable features of the consolidation measure proposed, practically all of the economies so blatantly extolled by the advocates of the amendment can be obtained.

So much for the city. The county has even less reason to favor the proposition. Subsection



seven of this insidious measure provides that one city (or unincorporated territory) may be added to another and may become liable for its pro rata of the bonded indebtedness upon a simple majority of the votes cast at any election. This abolition of the constitutional safeguard, requiring a two-thirds affirmative vote before a bonded debt can be incurred, is a menace to good government. Are the Los Angeles advocates of this pernicious city and county consolidation measure blind to the detrimental features noted? Not only are they playing into the hands of our political friends in the north, but they are entirely without consideration for the smaller communities in the county. Both Nos. 19 and 21 (consolidation proposals) should be ruthlessly vetoed.

#### WIT AND HUMOR IN THE HOUSE

THEY were discussing absenteeism in the lower house of congress the other day and the controversy was waxing bitter and caustic when that patriotic and arch humorist of Lafayette, Alabama, Hon. James Thomas Heflin, rose to pour oil on the troubled waters. For about five minutes Heflin had been missing from his seat the day before and his distinguished friend from Wyoming, Hon. Frank Wheeler Mondell, an orphan-Republican, took occasion to call the attention of the house to the fact. Mr. Heflin adverted to the incident and ironically observed that his Wyoming associate was not always present, but he was always speaking when he was present. Added the sarcastic gentleman from Alabama, to the great amusement of his hearers:

By his constant speaking he has long since refuted the doctrine that the mill never grinds with the water that has passed, for those of us who sit here listening to his speeches day after day, bearing the affliction as best we can [laughter] can testify that the constant murmur and ceaseless flow of this winding stream of talk is taken up and poured back over and over again on the old mill wheel from Wyoming. [Laughter.] Speech makers may come and speech makers may go, but the gentleman's speeches flow on forever. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Chairman, when the time for his final departure is at hand and he passes from us forever, a fitting inscription on the slab above his resting place would be like the one above the dust of Ephraim Gordon—

Here lies the body of Ephraim Gordon,  
With movement mouth and tongue accordin'.  
Be careful, stranger, how you walk,  
Or he'll come up in a flood of talk.

[Laughter and applause.] And, Mr. Chairman, in the far-away time of the great hereafter, where it is said if we are good fellows here we shall be good fellows there, and the things we do here are the things we will do there, and never be tired at all, I have thought that if the gentleman from Wyoming should reach that celestial city with his disposition to talk, with tireless tongue and debate unlimited, if ever he once gets recognition for a speech, God of our fathers, be with us yet! [Laughter and applause.]

In this jocular strain Mr. Heflin continued for several minutes. He marched the Virginians up to the gates of heaven and back; the member from Oklahoma, Mr. Ferris, was likewise escorted, but in each instance St. Peter's response to the query "Who is talking?" "Mondell, of Wyoming, United States of America, once a member of congress," brought the mournful comment, "Hell cannot be such a bad place after all." Lastly, approaches the speaker of the house, to whom St. Peter explains the situation:

He arrived here just thirty days ago. He has been speaking ever since he arrived. [Laughter.] There is no power that can stop him. Those bodies that he stands upon are the bodies of the beings he has talked to death long since. [Laughter and applause.] The speaker stands silent for a moment, and St. Peter says, "Come in, good friend; be not afraid." The speaker says, "If he has obtained recognition for a speech, and debate is unlimited, I'll move on, for this would not be heaven to me" [laughter], and the speaker walks sadly away.

By this time the house was convulsed, but it would not do to let the Democratic satirist and

wit get away unscathed, so Minority Leader Mann rose to the rescue. After admitting that the Alabaman was always entertaining he added: "I think he had foresight and prophecy in this—I notice the gentleman from Wyoming got into heaven, and that all the Democrats who applied there were turned away. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Of course, the excuse is given that they went away voluntarily, but the fact remains that not one of them got in. And that will be the case." [Laughter and applause.]

#### PASADENA TO THE RESCUE

WRITING to his local paper an estimable citizen of Pasadena conceives it to be the duty of that favored community to take action through a public meeting "to consider the importance of 'Peace on earth and goodwill toward men'." At this gathering mediation and arbitration he would have discussed and since Pasadena is said to have "more rich people, more intelligent people and more good people" than any other city in the world, in proportion to population, it has a right to be heard "touching the welfare of mankind." Whether the signatory "John McCoy, M. D.," is of the rich, the intelligent or the godly type of Pasadenan is not divulged, but he is certain "something should be done and something could be done that would save the lives of perhaps millions of people and an inestimable amount of property."

We rise with alacrity to second Dr. McCoy's suggestion. Pasadena, too long, has been supine, too neglectful of her obligation to mankind. While it is true that the importance of "Peace on earth and goodwill toward men" has been recognized by others, not privileged to live in Pasadena, we are sure all such outsiders have fallen short of realizing to the full the significance of the shibboleth. It has remained for John McCoy, M. D., to stir his fellow citizens into action. Shall it be said that the rich, the intelligent, the good of the Crown City are inert when the situation across the water is so distressing! A public meeting, called by the board of trade, and presided over by representatives of the three classifications of citizens named by the proponent of the affair could, we are satisfied, save the lives of millions, as stated, to say nothing of preserving intact an inestimable amount of property. We hope there will be no bitter rivalries exhibited in the desire to put Pasadena's best foot foremost. Equal representation on the platform should be accorded the rich as the good and with the intelligent maintaining the balance the success of the meeting is assured.

Several days have elapsed since we read with moistened eyes and a quickened pulsation this proposal to have Pasadena end the war. Why, O why the delay! Is it the calloused rich, the absorbed intelligence or the fatuous good of the community that is responsible for letting opportunity like this pass unheeded. Why are the newspapers apathetic? Why are the pulpits of Pasadena silent when John McCoy, M. D., has sounded the tocsin?

Rise up, rise up, ye sons of Midas  
We look to you, this hour, to guide us;  
But if ye fail, there still remain  
The high-brow men of massive brain;  
With these upholding righteous peace  
All deadly warfare soon must cease.  
Arouse ye! Pasadena's blest,  
Your prodigies are self-offessed.

#### FOLLOWING IN AN EVIL WAKE

ABOUT a twelvemonth ago, the management of a San Francisco evening newspaper conceived it to be good business policy to publish in the columns of what purports to be a "paper for the homes" the putrid confessions of a prostitute than which nothing viler, nothing more sordid, has ever appeared in public print in America. How it eluded the usually vigilant

postoffice inspector so long is a mystery, but until the decenter editors of the state exclaimed against the rottenness of the publication, there was no inhibition of the mails. We have it on good authority that the circulation of the paper was greatly enhanced, temporarily, young shop girls and callow youths seizing it with avidity when it appeared on the streets, often pausing in their tracks to devour the unblushing recitals of concupiscence and hired lust while the crowds of San Francisco leered by.

What was the net result of this campaign of indecency? Disastrous to the experimenting sheet. The unstable circulation soon tottered and fell and with the enforced discontinuance of the "confessions" there came a slump in readers that aroused the publisher to a realization of his folly. The home circulation that is so valuable to the advertiser and is the paper's greatest asset, dwindled materially, as the belated disgust of careless parents asserted itself, and for years to come the foolish management will have to devote untiring energy and spend thousands of dollars in coaxing it back. Besides, the taint of the unclean columns will pervade the paper long after the "confessions" have been forgotten. For its temporary success in attracting flies to its dung-hill the San Francisco paper has paid a heavy price.

All this is preliminary to the statement that a Los Angeles newspaper, blind to the experiences of the northern sheet cited, is endeavoring to build up its circulation and put new life into its rather atrophied veins by pursuing similar wretched tactics. A series of articles have been printed that are salacious without being snappy, sordid without a spark of cleverness; they portray the nastiness rather than the naughtiness of "about town" life and betray the motive of publication by their bald attempt to lure the unsophisticated. Young clerks and working girls are attracted by curiosity toward these daily putridities and the smells they acquire cannot fail to prove injurious to them in soul and body. We hope all decent men and women will exert their influence on the advertisers of the community to avoid using the sheet that is now prostituting its pages to so ill an end. It is bad enough for the sophisticated to read the rot, but how much worse to find our youngsters of both sexes imbibing such toxicants. There should be a sign out over the sheet in red letters "Poison here!" Why should Los Angeles countenance such filth?

#### PORTENDS OF PEACE

PEACE may not be imminent, but there are certain signs to be noted on the war-impinged horizon that indicate a desire on the part of the belligerents to get from under. With the retreat of the Germans from French soil, the fearful disaster to the Austrian army in Galicia and the new compact of the allied nations to make war together and peace together, the situation lends itself to mediation proceedings, as never before. In their new unified agreement the allies face whatever happens as one nation. No member of the trinity can make or receive overtures for peace unless with the consent of all and the terms must be acceptable to the trio. Such a treaty insures an equitable settlement, no matter which side is victor. If the allies, Russia's demands will be gently checked by Great Britain and France and in case Germany triumphs the impost will be distributed among the three wealthy nations.

This pact cannot fail to have a moral effect on Germany and accelerate the desire for peace. Within the next few days may be fought the determining battle that shall result in an armistice and the appointment of a peace commission named by President Wilson, acting as mediator. His reception of the Belgian commission, which



formally protested against violations of the rules of warfare reveals consummate tact and an earnest desire to be of service to the warring nations in the event that they accept his offer of arbitration. To the Kaiser, to President Poincaré and to the Belgian representatives his attitude is equally friendly, equally sincere. He properly declines to pass judgment at this time on the matters of complaint recited, but assures the protestants that they will receive his attentive perusal and most thoughtful consideration.

If the allies, fighting shoulder to shoulder and with the confidence that their united strength imparts, should prove successful it is easy to foresee that France will be content only with the return of Alsace and Lorraine, while Great Britain, doubtless, will demand a heavy indemnity for Belgium—nothing, probably, for herself. As for Russia, she is fighting the cause of Serbia and should be satisfied to see Austria cede to the Serbs Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nobody wants to see Germany humiliated and penalized unduly. The militarists have earned repression and the Kaiser a lesson, but the German people should not be excessively mulcted for the follies of their rulers. They are a sturdy, self-respecting, progressive people and have the full sympathy of the United States in the position they have been placed by the imperialistic bureau at Berlin.

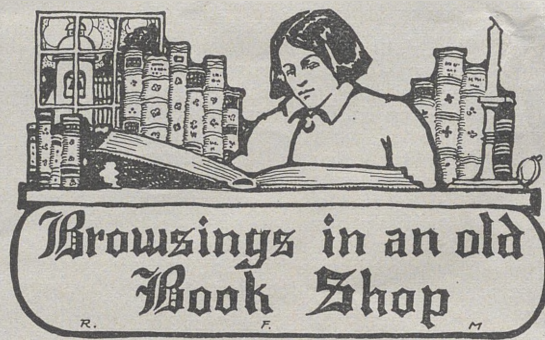
#### MR. BENNETT JOINS THE BENEDICTS

**A**FTER remaining a bachelor for three score and twelve years James Gordon Bennett, publisher and owner of the New York Herald, the Evening Telegram and Paris Herald, has married the Baroness de Reuter, widow of that Baron de Reuter, whose European cable news is used extensively in London and on the continent and in this country is served up to readers through the Associated Press. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Bennett lay at death's door while his yacht waited for him off Nice, and speculation as to the disposition of his newspaper properties was freely made. But true to his life-long principles of always doing the unexpected, Mr. Bennett not only recovered his health, but he took unto himself a wife—the acme of surprises.

Like the late Mr. Pulitzer, Mr. Bennett edits his papers from abroad and his personal views and wishes are as closely followed and as faithfully reflected by his staff as were those of Mr. Pulitzer on the World. Ceaseless vigilance, which his total blindness did not cause him to relax, marked Mr. Pulitzer's tireless, long-distance editing and Mr. Bennett, minus the physical handicap of his late fellow-publisher, is noted for similar tenacity of purpose. It is related that he sends orders over his own wires beneath the ocean to three capitals, and his subordinates execute them with the precision and unquestioning obedience of well-trained soldiers. Both in large policy and in small detail he is credited with personally directing his prosperous journals.

One who knows him well has stated that Mr. Bennett's industry in writing letters and sending cablegrams to members of his staff is seemingly inexhaustible. According to the New York Morning Telegraph, the style in which these letters are couched is simple, pungent and energetic, while the turn of phrase in them is so individual that were one to find them fluttering unsigned about the desert, one would exclaim, much as Coleridge said he would in a similar case, "Bennett or the devil!" They contain words of encouragement for work well done, suggestions for improvements, or requests for explanations for any remissness or misfortunes. The arrival of one of these letters can plunge a man or a whole office in gloom, or raise it to heavens of delight. The cablegrams, which sometimes pour down as rain, contain as often as not definite news assignments for definite people. Mr. Bennett is on

occasions his own city editor, his own editorial writer, his own foreign correspondent. Naturally, the Herald's cable service is especially far-reaching and trustworthy with such a publisher at the foreign end. In fact, this is what has given the Herald vogue on the Atlantic coast, for its editorial page is snippy and valueless. In its enterprises, however, dating from the sending of Stanley to find Livingstone, the New York Herald under Mr. Bennett's direction has accomplished much that stands to its credit. Its one taint was the persistent publication of dubious "personals" on its first page which cost the paper's owner a smart fine and court reproof several years ago, since when the personal column has assumed a less suggestive tone.



**T**HIS week a proper prize befell me at the Old Book Shop in the shape of three volumes, of 1812 date, of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry." The first edition of this celebrated publication appeared in 1765 and the fourth edition in 1794. Mine is the fifth, printed after a lapse of nearly twenty years, and is edited by the namesake nephew of Thomas Percy, compiler of the original work, who died Bishop of Dromore in 1811. Percy's Reliques consist of select remains of ancient English bards and minstrels and the greater part of the poems, rare old songs and metrical romances, are taken from an ancient folio manuscript which he had rescued from the floor of a friend's house where the maids had used part of it to light a grate fire. Percy recognized the rarity of the find and carried it away with him to show to learned associates. They, too, were prompt to see the value of the compositions and urged him to put them in print. Dr. Johnson was one of these advisors. There were skeptics who questioned the existence of the manuscript at a later date, but the fact that it was in the hands of Mr. Nichols, the printer, for upward of a year, while the first edition was in preparation for the press, and that scores of men eminent in literature examined it in that time, precludes any possibility of doubt. In a foreword, the manuscript is described as a long narrow folio volume containing 195 sonnets, ballads, historical songs and metrical romances, either in whole or in part, for many of them were badly mutilated and imperfect.

Carpers found fault with Percy because of certain corrections, restorations and alterations from the original. But as a matter of fact the antiquary collector, who was a deep student of early English poetry, performed a great work that has left posterity in his debt for all time. The transcripts in the manuscript were poorly made, having, probably, been written from the imperfect recitation of illiterate singers in many instances; not infrequently, miserable trash was interpolated in pieces of considerable merit. The ballads date from the days of Chaucer and extend to the time of Charles I. Percy did not underestimate the value of the old strolling minstrels who composed rhymes, which they sung to the accompaniment of their harps, and the preservation to English literature of many such artless productions, as originally trolled by these ancient rhapsodists, is owing to the conscientious and intelligent labors of the finder of the manuscript volume. Before making his selections for the press he consulted other unpublished collections from which he made extracts, or with which he instituted comparisons in clarifying the text.

Probably, the Pepysian library at Magdalen College, Cambridge, yielded the richest returns to his researches. Like Percy, Pepys was a collector of literary antiquities and the author of the famous diary had been particularly industrious in gathering together ancient English ballads of which he had nearly two thousand. These the indefatigable secretary of Charles II's

admiralty had pasted in five volumes, in folio, besides garlands and smaller miscellanies. Pepys tells us that his collection was begun by a Mr. Selden, which he took over, improved and continued until the year 1700. He died in 1703 and his library of 3000 volumes was left to his alma mater at Cambridge. The Ashmole library at Oxford Percy also visited, to examine the two hundred ballads collected by Anthony Wood in 1676 and bequeathed to the university. The Bodleian library also received his attention. Other places that yielded treasure were the archives of the Antiquarian Society of London and the British Museum. From these various sources the compiler and editor made selection and gathered a fund of rare material. As to the origin of the folio manuscript presented to him by Humphrey Pitts of Prior's Lee in Shropshire, all he could learn was that it had been acquired in the purchase of a library of old books, thought to have belonged to Thomas Blount, author of "Jocular Tenures," 1679, and of many other publications mentioned in Wood's Athenae 1673, the earliest of which is "The Art of Making Devices," 1646, wherein the author is described to be "of the Inner Temple." If the collection was made by this lawyer, doubtless, the copying was done by his clerk, judging from the errors and defects Percy found in the manuscript.

Indicative of the deep interest taken in the ancient ballads and songs was the assistance freely tendered by eminent antiquarians, authors and college professors who sent many helpful communications to Mr. Percy pending the publication of the Reliques. That these men of genius and taste stimulated the compiler to the work is certain. The critics of his day were disposed to sneer at his "parcel of old ballads" and but for the moral influence of men of real learning Percy might have faltered in his task. In fact, he practically acknowledges as much in his preface to the fourth edition (1794). He adds: "To prepare it for the press has been the amusement of now and then a vacant hour amid the leisure and retirement of rural life, and hath only served as a relaxation from graver studies. It has been taken up at different times and often thrown aside for many months, during an interval of four or five years. This has occasioned some inconsistencies and repetitions, which the candid reader will pardon. As great care has been taken to admit nothing immoral and indecent the editor hopes he need not be ashamed of having bestowed some of his idle hours on the ancient literature of our own country, or in rescuing from oblivion some pieces (though but the amusements of our ancestors) which tend to place in a striking light their taste, genius, sentiments or manners."

It is freely admitted that the influence of Percy's collection was great and wide; commentators note that it may be traced in many contemporary authors as plainly as in Coleridge and Wordsworth; from the artificial channels that had so long confined the genius of poetry the way was opened to sweet, tender and heroic thoughts and imaginations. For this literary revolution Percy's research work and his subsequent publications were largely responsible. Born the son of a grocer April 13, 1729, he entered Christ Church, Oxford, when he was 17 and in 1753 took orders. Originally, he spelt his name Piercy, but when he became rector of Wilby he aspired to kinship with the noble house of Percy and dropped the superfluous letter. His Reliques are dedicated to "Elizabeth, late duchess and countess of Northumberland, in her own right Baroness Percy, who being sole heiress to many great families of our ancient nobility, employed the princely fortune, and sustained the illustrious honors which she derived from them, through her whole life with the greatest dignity, generosity and spirit and who, for her many public and private virtues, will ever be remembered as one of the first characters of her time." Certainly, a fine tribute. While Percy is mainly remembered for his Reliques his translations of Chinese literature from the Portuguese were notable productions, and of great interest was his Runic poetry translated from Icelandic.

Many delightful essays are interspersed in the Reliques; one, of the ancient minstrels in England, is particularly valuable as shedding light on those old entertainers who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music and sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others. They also appear to have accompanied their songs with mimicry and action, "and to have practiced such various means of diverting as were much admired in those rude times," supplying the want of more refined entertainment. No scene of festivity was deemed complete that was not set off with the exercise of their talents. So long as the spirit of chivalry obtained, they were protected and



caressed, because their songs tended to do honor to the ruling passion of the times, and to encourage and foment a martial spirit. Sir Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel" has sympathetically portrayed their passing, setting forth that—

The bigots of the iron time  
Had called his harmless art a crime.

From these successors of the ancient bards or scalds the ballads rescued by Percy so opportunely had descended. Doubtless, as their art declined they only recited their compositions or quoted from others, with free variations and interpolations of their own. Of the many ancient ballads which have been preserved to us "Chevy Chase" is probably the one best known and the most popular. Percy is of the opinion that it dated back to Henry VI's time, middle of fifteenth century. It depicts in heroic style the decision of Lord Percy of Northumberland to hunt for three days across the border, in the Douglas territory, without permission from the Scotch lord, which invasion was certain to result in a clash of arms. Both the Douglas and Percy were slain in that dire encounter, together with the flower of their followers. Of this heroic old ballad Sir Philip Sydney, in his "Defense of Poetry," said: "I never heard the old song of Percie and Douglas that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet; and yet it is sung best by some rude cowder, with no rougher voice, than rude style." "Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne" is another ballad dating back to the latter part of the eleventh century; it has been a favorite among English speaking peoples since the time of Edward III. In the "Visions of Pierce Plowman," written in that reign, a monk says:

I can rimes of Robin Hood and Randal of Chester,  
But of our Lorde and our Lady, I lerne nothing at all.

Of particular interest is Percy's essay on the origin of the English stage which precedes that portion of the Reliques containing the ballads quoted by Shakespeare. I wish I had the space to cite all of the references made by the master dramatist and to trace their origin. I cannot deny myself one example, however. Hamlet is bantering Polonius about his daughter, whom he likens to the treasure had by Jephtha, Judge of Israel.

POLONIUS: Still on my daughter.

HAMLET: Am I not right, old Jephtha?

POLONIUS: If you call me Jephtha, my Lord, I have a daughter that I love passing well.

HAMLET: Nay, that follows not.

POLONIUS: What follows then, my lord?

HAMLET: Why, "as by lot, God wot"; and then you know, "It came to passe, as most like it was." The first row of the pious chanson will show you more.

Until the Percy Reliques appeared the "Jephtha, Judge of Israel" ballad had never been in print. Hamlet's banter is derived from the first stanza:

Have you not heard these many years ago,

Jephtha was Judge of Israel?

He had one daughter and no more,

The which he loved passing well;

And as by lot

God wot

It so came to pass

As God's will was,

The great wars there should be

And none should be chosen chief but he.

Numerous songs employed by Shakespeare are traced to their source by the editor of the folio manuscript, yielding fascinating reading to the lover of literary antiquities. Thus the song of "Willow" which Desdemona recalls in "Othello" is given in full. Percy tells us that it is from a blackletter copy in the Pepys' collection whence he took it. That beautiful sonnet quoted in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," known as "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" has been ascribed to Shakespeare himself, but good authority credits the sonnet to Christopher Marlow, and to Sir Walter Raleigh the celebrated "Nymph's Reply." Isaac Walton prints both in his "Compleat Angler" (1652) under the character of "that smooth song, which was made by Kit Marlow, now at least fifty years ago, and an answer to it, which was made by Sir Walter Raleigh in his younger days." The "Friar of Orders Gray," which vies with "Chevy Chase" and "Robin Hood" for lasting popularity, appears in fragmented form in Shakespeare's plays and again in Beaumont and Fletcher. The editor of the Reliques confesses that he wrote a few supplemental stanzas to connect them together which he submits to the reader's candor. I need not quote a line of the pathetic ballad, for everybody is familiar with it. But here I am at the end of my tether in space limit—and the Reliques hardly considered. There is material for columns of interesting comment. Perhaps, I shall recur to them at a later date.

S. T. C.

## By the Way



### Bob Burdette's Latest Bon Mots

Monday afternoon my going along Fourth street was arrested by a sight of Bob Burdette, seated in the family auto with Mrs. Burdette and Roy Wheeler. I stepped on the runway of the car to say "how" to America's foremost and tenderest humorist. He had been in to see his dentist and was looking remarkably well for a man whose obituary notice has been "at ready" of late in all the leading newspapers of the country. He greeted me with his customary heartiness. "Mrs. Burdette has allowed me to see the Barnum and Bailey circus parade," he began. "Think what a fraud she is perpetrating in bringing a dead man into such proximity. Of course, it is a pious fraud," he hastened to elucidate. "That and the pleasure of having one of my jaws emptied ought to be diversion enough for one day. You will not think I am now thepeaking with a pronounced lithp." However, it was not so marked a few minutes later when Robert told of a Hebrew client of a lawyer who was contemplating the purchase of a touring car. "Get one of three three P's" he was advised. "A Peerless, a Packard or a Pierce-Arrow." Four or five days later the lawyer saw his client out riding and was stopped by him: "How do you like my car?" asked the proud owner. "It's all right," was the admission. "You bet; I remembered your caution to get one beginning with a P. This is a Puck!" I grinned appreciatively whereupon the irrepressible Bob delivered himself of his latest bon mot:

There was an old beggar who had a wooden leg,  
And he couldn't walk and he wouldn't beg;  
He took four spools and he put on them a hod,  
And he had a new Ford that could run, by G—d.

I defy the world to produce the equal of this bubbling fount of wit and humor. His last breath will be expended in a tilt with the King of Shadows for the cerement cloth.

### Salvation Army Fighting for Its Life

There is more at stake in the controversy between the Salvation Army and the city than the mere status of that institution in Los Angeles. I understand that there are several other large cities in which the methods of the organization have been questioned, but no action taken for want of a precedent. These cities are now watching with keenest interest the outcome of the Los Angeles ruling, for if the ordinance against spending money outside of a city which has been collected there for charity, can be enforced, there is no question that most communities would be glad of the opportunity to conserve its philanthropy. Knowing this, it is understood that the Salvation Army, realizing that it is fighting for its very existence, is preparing to engage in a course of litigation of the most determined sort, and that nothing short of an adverse ruling by the court of last resort will be accepted. The matter may even go to the supreme court of the United States before it is given its quietus. It is, doubtless, for this reason, that the city attorney's office was asked to handle the case direct, instead of the city prosecutor, who is given full jurisdiction over all criminal matters, in which category this action has fallen through the arrest of the Salvation Army storekeepers. Owing to the importance of the case and its far-reaching results, it was turned over to the city's chief legal department to be prosecuted with all the resources available. City Attorney Albert Lee Stephens has supported the contentions of the municipal charities commission at every stage, and is prepared to meet any battery of legal talent the Salvation Army brings into the field.

### As to the Salvation Army

There is one person in Los Angeles, of my acquaintance, who takes what may be considered a rather unholy joy in the discomfiture of the Salvation Army, that organization having been ordered by the municipal bureau of charities this

week to make no further collections for philanthropic work. This action was taken because the Salvation Army does not expend here all the money it collects in the city, but sends away a part of it to the headquarters in England and elsewhere. My friend, who is now in comfortable circumstances, through a series of mishaps happened to arrive in Los Angeles something more than a decade ago in destitute circumstances, without a friend in the city. He says: "I went directly to the Salvation Army and stated my position clearly and frankly. All I asked was a place where I could take a bath, and a place to sleep, until I could rehabilitate myself. For the bath, I was referred to a filthy sink in the rear of the old building on First street, and the bed I was informed, I could have only by paying ten cents a night in advance, this allowing me the privilege of bunking on a cot in a big room where a score or more of unfortunates were herded. But there was nothing without cash in advance. And yet this is the institution we are told all the time is doing so much for the poor and the under dog. The fact of the matter is the people whom the Salvation Army is supposed to be helping do not get the public ear to any great extent, or there would be a different story. It looks to me as if this greatest and most pernicious of impositions is being discovered at last by our real charity workers, for, of a truth, they are long on prayer, but short on works for which they do not receive cash in advance." What my friend says may be a little tinged with bitterness, but he avers his willingness to come to the front with a detailed statement of his experience of ten years ago, any time it will help put the Salvation Army where he says it belongs.

### Tribune Rumor in a New Form

It is clear that the Christian Science organization, and the Monitor in particular, have no plans concerning the Tribune, but it is at last apparent from what source this report emanated, which was denied so emphatically and officially last week by Charles E. Jarvis. There has been organized in California, a corporation called the Plymouth Publishing Company, the charter having been filed in Sacramento a week or two ago. One of the persons principally interested in this company is Alfred Fry of Cambridgeport, Mass., and from San Francisco, where he has been seen frequently of late, comes word that his company is to take over the Tribune January 1, 1915, for about \$100,000. This, it is said, is less than the inventory price of the machinery, but that is a mistake, as the Tribune has no plant, having always been printed by the Express, and no equipment ever having been added for the use of the morning paper. Still, at \$100,000, Earl's loss in this venture will be about \$900,000. It is further reported that Alexander Dodge, formerly managing editor of the Christian Science Monitor, is to be in a similar position on the reorganized Tribune. This was what caused the Monitor rumor, but the Christian Science officials here deny all knowledge of Mr. Fry and his plans, and while he may possibly have in mind a paper along the line of the Monitor it will be a purely personal and independent venture.

### Morgan Adams' Yacht Arrives

Don McGilvray is back from a seven-weeks' jaunt with Morgan Adams who brought out his new yacht "La Sata" from Jacksonville, Fla., via the Panama canal. Other guests of the skipper-owner were Wheeler Chase and Eugene Overton and Mrs. Overton who reigned queen of the yacht throughout the seven weeks' voyage. At various ports the skipper was questioned as to the meaning of the name of his boat. He admitted his ignorance, affirming that he took it over on faith, just as it had been christened. But it remained for the Spanish-American colony at Panama to enlighten the voyagers. A Spanish official was on board at Colon, and to him several American women appealed for the significance of La Sata in Spanish. He was visibly embarrassed and sought to evade the question. His inquisitors were relentless. He explained: "Well, the masculine, El Sato, means a cur." There was no further pursuit of the subject.

### English Barrister Pleads

Ralph Thicknesse, Esq., a well known London barrister, cousin of Dr. John R. Haynes, in a personal letter sums up the British view as follows: "This terrible war is a chance for democracy which may never occur again. I do want you American citizens to help us to put down armaments in Europe. It could be done if the United States, the British, and the French democracies were all determined enough. Do get it discussed in your state and country. I cannot



doubt that the world will be so ordered and governed that if we were given the victory over this barbarous system of military tyranny, we may be able to make the nations disarm. I need not say to you that I write in no pusillanimous spirit. If we have to fight we can fight and we well know the people of the United States can fight too. Everybody here, of all parties, is doing the utmost he can to support our government in this war for freedom and civilization. I hope you read Asquith's speech. From the most democratic as well as from the most conservative point of view it is as he said—infamous that a band of military autocrats in Germany should force this war on Europe and conduct it by methods more like the fourteenth than the twentieth century. Civilization will be put back for centuries if they win. I do hope and pray that it is in the counsels of an inscrutable Providence to help us to overcome this disgrace to all religion and humanity. Everyone here shows the best spirit, and is grave, determined, and courageous."

#### Warnack's Prize Blunder

When Henry Warnack, the dramatic critic of the Times, first assumed his responsibilities to the public, I welcomed him because his fresh and unspoiled viewpoint made his reviews interesting. The degenerating atmosphere of the provincial criticism prevalent in Los Angeles, has of late shown itself in a tendency on the part of this once philosophic writer to indulge himself in technical criticism, which is, of all things under the sun, the stalest and most unprofitable, leading to all sorts of mortal error. The men who stage plays are not all ignorant and illiterate, and they devote many weeks to what the critic passes judgment upon in fewer hours. So when Henry declared that the farcette, "The Bride," given by the Blinn players at the Mason this week, is "fundamentally wrong in locale. They have it happen in Ireland, but it never could occur outside of Paris," he unwittingly accorded high praise to the company, for the characters' names are D'Aubiac, Dufreyne, Despart, D'Eauville and a gendarme, while all the allusions and phraseology are decidedly Parisian. But imagine an Irish gendarme! Now, if the erudite critic had sought to display technical knowledge, there was a fine opportunity. The advance notice of the engagement said, "Special scenery, draperies, etc., will be brought here for the various productions," while a note on the program insists, "All the furnishings and hangings used in these productions" were designed and executed by a local concern. This, moreover, would be typical technical criticism, in importance and appositeness.

#### That German Plea, "Be Fair"

So vigorous were the German protests to the newspapers, in the early stages of the war, against anything that would seem to be an overstatement of the advantages gained by the allies, such as in the resistance offered by Belgium to the German forces, that the headlines became as cautious as those of a Republican paper and concerning a Democrat landslide. Then came the German victories, and the local weekly printed in the language of Der Vaterland began publishing a daily issue to keep the local subjects of the Kaiser furnished with news of the triumphs in their own resounding language. Next came the German retreat, and all thought of fairness seems to have been forgotten, for the Germania headlines contained such misleading statements as "Germans Capture Verdun," and other baseless rumors calculated to cover up the disasters in the neighborhood of Paris. The definition of fairness, from the viewpoint of the German war element, seems to be, "Give us the best of it, even if it isn't so."

#### Bobbie Yost Succeeds Jay Barnes

Robert M. Yost, Jr., has succeeded Jay Barnes as the publicity promoter of the Morosco enterprises in Los Angeles. Bobbie has been interested in the theater in various capacities, for a long time. He has assisted Otheman Stevens in conducting the dramatic column of the Examiner frequently, but, I understand, has not yet written a play, being unique among Examiner staff employees in this respect. His appointment is something of an innovation, as he is the first press agent Morosco has had in several years who if asked to correct the sentence, "It ain't he" would not be likely to say, "It ain't him."

#### Two New Unique Magazines

In the last week there have appeared in Los Angeles two new and unique publications, which promise much longer life than most of the magazines which spring up hereabouts, have their little day, and cease to be. This is because each has a special field in which it has no competition

in the entire western part of the United States. One is The Baby Book, to be devoted exclusively to the child and its welfare, and the other the Pacific Coast Tennis Review, which certainly should find a welcome here in the cradle of champions of this popular game. There is a charming modesty about both of these publications, and they are evidently edited with care and discrimination so as to be of value to those who want information of a more technical and intimate nature than is ordinarily available. J. H. Freese is at the head of the company publishing the magazines, the editor of The Baby Book being Ruth Burke Stephens, and of the Tennis Review Glenn H. Morris, both well known in newspaper circles of Los Angeles.

#### San Francisco and the Rats

There never was an earthquake in San Francisco, and there never was a rat in that city which could not be admitted with perfect safety to the most perfectly antiseptic, sterilized, baby incubator, without endangering the health of the fragile infant. If you want to raise the ire of the San Franciscan, just say "Rats" or "Temblo," but be ready to dodge the half brick. The antipathy is so marked that the Bay City folk cannot even endure the idea of plague-carrying rodents being eradicated (or e-rat-icated) from other cities, and the Wasp grows quite violent over the fact that federal officers are engaged in a campaign of cleaning up New Orleans. Even a rat has its friends these days. With the Bulletin pleading the cause of criminals and the Wasp that of the vermin, San Francisco should be a fine refuge for any errant souls who find no welcome elsewhere on earth. It is doubtful, however, if the Wasp or the Bulletin can be regarded as spokesmen for San Francisco's real people, any more than Otis or Earl represent the real Los Angeles.

#### Douglas Cranes Back on Coast

As even their most sincere admirers feared, the venture of the Douglas Cranes into drama with variations, simply because they had made a success in dancing, has long since proved a failure, and the charming little woman and her much envied husband, will be seen in Los Angeles as the stars of various dancing events, from time to time next season. Even the clever Maurice and Florence Walton themselves were hardly more popular than the Cranes, for Mrs. Crane's personality was so delightful that the dancing couple was almost able to get away with its "society" pretensions. After the first, however, nobody cared whether they had claims upon the distinction of social leaders or not, and they will be none the less welcome because they are among the lures that take the San Francisco smart set to the Cliff House.

#### Rumor of Insurgent Baseball

There is a story current in San Francisco that insurgent baseball is being planned for the Pacific Coast under an arrangement with the Federal League in the east. Marcus Loew, recent purchaser of the Sullivan & Considine vaudeville circuit, is the man upon whom the promoters are relying to make the deal possible, it is said, but he has intimated that unless the European war is ended before next spring, he will not consent to go in on any deal that will call for organization for next season. The cities listed for clubs are Seattle, which was dropped from the Coast League because of the long jumps it necessitated, and the formation of the Northwestern League; Sacramento, which was eliminated because it did not furnish the necessary financial support; Portland, two clubs in San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Considine and Cort are said to be interested as well, and a double assault will be made upon the field formerly shared between the Northwestern and Coast Leagues. As San Francisco has two teams now, and Oakland one just across the bay, and as Los Angeles is practically supporting two teams, it is difficult to see how the venture can be made a financial success.

#### "Grinding Conditions" Not Revealed

If the commission on industrial relations expected to find in Los Angeles a condition in which the working people are ground down and made drudges, because of the general open shop policy, they must be receiving a good many shocks from the evidence adduced. One after another, real estate men in particular have shown that if it were not for the prosperity of the wage-earning classes here they would not be able to continue in business. E. Avery McCarthy told the commissioners that of 1233 homes his company had built, 90 per cent were bought by wage-earners, while of about 2100 vacant lots, 80 per

cent had been taken by the same class. The great majority of these, he showed, were sold on easy payment contracts down to a point where they had been half paid for, when they were handled upon a mortgage basis. The value of these homes ranged from \$625 to \$2500. Herman Janss told much the same story. These are facts which no amount of theorizing can upset, and it will be interesting to compare these figures with those which the commission obtains, as it doubtless will, from cities where the unions are in absolute control. I am confident the comparison will show Los Angeles to good advantage.

#### Parlous Plans of Picture Camp

D. W. Griffith, the noted moving picture producer, was describing a big production he is going to film in the next week or so. It is to be a southern war picture, and there are going to be real battles. Towns will be burned down, and more than two thousand men engaged in the conflict. Realistic? Well, they have eight doctors and twenty-four nurses engaged to take care of any who happen to be wounded in the engagements. I trust this information will not prevent any of those who had planned turning an honest penny by going to this war, from reporting for duty next week.

#### That "Old Age Note"

W. H. Cline, purveyor of literature for the Orpheum Theater, takes his typewriter in his lap to object to my remark that a singer who was prima donna of the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Companies, must be by now of an impressive age. Mr. Cline draws my attention to the fact that in the last few years several companies have traveled this way calling themselves by this name. With all due respect to the fact that Mr. Cline may be technically correct from his own viewpoint, I maintain that the use of such terms is merely in line with the frequently misleading theatrical announcements. There is hardly an acrobat in vaudeville who does not call himself "World's Greatest," and is permitted by the booking agents to do so. If Robert Mantell were to advertise his troupe as "The Shakespeare Company" there is no law to prevent it, but it certainly would be a misnomer, in view of the fact that anyone has a right to produce the plays. According to the best press agent and theatrical usage, Mr. Cline is right, but that best usage is far down in the scale.

#### Music Hath Charms—at Times

"I was passing the afternoon at the home of a friend in the Westlake district," said a musical acquaintance, "when I became conscious of the constantly repeated strains of a certain popular song which has been going the rounds for several months. I discovered that it was being played on a piano in a house across the street. I do not know how long it had been going on before I noticed it, but for two hours thereafter, with hardly a moment's break, the song was played over and over again, the same mistakes being made almost every time, and I don't think it was played accurately, or in perfect time once in the two hours. I held the watch on it and it took about one minute to play the verse and chorus through, which would make one hundred and twenty times altogether, but as the chorus was repeated frequently it would probably have been eighty times for that and forty for the preliminary part. And in the window there hung a home-made sign, 'PIANO LESSONS.'" Shades of Liszt!

#### Age of Grand Opera Chorus "Girls"

Apropos the statement that the Boston Opera Company will have to abandon its plans for the season because its chorus men have gone to war, I am reminded of the reply of the veteran impressario, Lambardi, when asked why the women of his choruses were always so old and unattractive. He said: "It takes two—three year to learn one opera. Chorus women must have repertoire of twelve—fifteen operas, to get engagement. Three times twelve—thirty-six years to learn. Age of beginning—twenty. Age when eligible to chorus, therefore, fifty-six."

#### Brininstool Suburban Editor

E. A. Brininstool, whose verse and humor lately enlivened the Goodness-Knows-It-Needed-It Express, has taken unto himself a half interest in the company which publishes the Daily Alhambra Advocate, and will, for the future, devote himself to the destinies of that journal. It may be rather too much to hope that he will become the William Allen White of Alhambra, but, assuredly, he will set a new style for the suburban



publications of Southern California. The small town paper has its rewards—the more deliberate existence, the perspective gained by freedom from the turmoil—but its joys, as I can testify, are not unmixed, and so I pass on to Brother Brininstool my congratulations and commiserations, in about equal parts.

#### Public Library's Dimensions

Glancing over the twenty-sixth annual report of the Los Angeles Public Library it appears that being a librarian is becoming more of a business and less of a profession. The old-time picture of a librarian was a rather aged individual, who knew all about the classics, had heard that in recent years a certain writer named Kipling had been more or less the vogue, and hoped, in the indefinite future, to find time to look over one or two of his books and see if they were worthy of a place on the shelves. Everett R. Perry, however, has under him 114 assistants, and in addition to the main plant at Fifth and Broadway, has to keep a fatherly eye on twenty branches, scattered from the Arroyo Seco to the harbor. He is responsible for 227,894 volumes, and has to cater to the wants of 85,369 borrowers, who read—or, at least, took out 1,559,359 books in the last year. There is a lot more of this sort of interesting data in the report, but I think I have made my point. It is the business man, the efficiency expert, not the man of letters, who is needed to conduct the modern city library.

#### Why Woolwine Feels Confident

I understand that Thomas Lee Woolwine regards the district attorneyship as decided, all but the formality of the voting, for the reason that the official count of primary votes, while it places W. J. Ford 473 in the lead, shows that Woolwine led every ticket but the Republican, receiving more Prohibition votes than the candidate of the Drys, Johnstone Jones, more Socialist votes than the avowed choice of that party, Holston, and more Progressive votes than Vincent Morgan, who was generally supposed to be the Bull Moose favorite son, and supported by the Earl newspapers. On the principle that the interest in the gubernatorial campaign brought out a higher percentage of Republican votes than of the other parties, Harry E. Dean, Woolwine's campaign manager, says it is clear that all Woolwine needs to do is to maintain his primary proportions and he will win hands down—or in other words that Ford cannot conceivably win unless he should make unprecedented gains. Meanwhile, the Ford forces are quiet but presumably active, although it is admitted that the chief deputy district attorney was greatly surprised that Woolwine came so close to him. The Ford committee, however, is ready for a vigorous final campaign, and whoever wins, it is not going to be without a hard struggle. There is, apparently, more public interest in this contest than in any other in the coming election, only excepting the race between Captain Fredericks and Governor Johnson, in which the feeling grows stronger daily that the Captain's chances are excellent.

#### Sierra Club on a Jaunt

Thirty-eight members of the Southern California section of the Sierra Club held one of their minor jaunts Saturday, Sunday and Labor Day, to Greyback (San Geronio Peak) and more than one-third of the party was women. They went by automobile to the Edison power station at the mouth of Mill Creek, and Saturday afternoon hiked to Forest Home where they had supper. In the evening, there was the bonfire and all its pleasant concomitants, after which the sleeping bags were used until 4 a. m., when the call was sounded for breakfast and the big climb. The Sunday climb was up Mill Creek and Vivian trail to the summit, fifteen miles. Half of the party went to the topmost point Sunday, while the less strenuous ones saved the last steep stretch for Monday morning. Large patches of snow still remain on the crest, and there were fine views of the desert. Salton sea, Yucaipa Valley, Banning, and a panorama of the other peaks of the south, San Geronio topping them all at 11,450 feet. As the main office of the Sierra Club is in San Francisco it is often forgotten that nearly forty per cent of the membership of 1800 is south of the Tehachapi, but for three years the local section has been active, building Muir Lodge and the men's annex in Big Santa Anita canyon at a cost of \$2000 and taking regular walks which last from one to three days. One of the surprises of the trip was the presence of a bride, introduced by the secretary, Phil S. Bernays. Mrs. Bernays was formerly Miss Eva Hamilton, and well known to the other members. The

leader of the party on this occasion was W. G. Cross who won highest praise for the manner in which everything was carried out.

#### Love Affairs of the Artists

Louis K. Anspacher, author of "His Son," left probably more good stories in his wake than any other visitor to the city in many months. One which has just begun going the rounds concerns a dinner in New York at which a large number of successful dramatists and artists in other lines, were present, and a discussion arose as to the most effective means of developing a conception into the finished article. August Thomas, upon being asked to explain his method, said, "I write the third act, and then build up to it from the first and second, finally writing the fourth." Charles Rann Kennedy said his plan was simply to let the idea take its own course, and develop itself from the original situation, along lines of least resistance. So one after another contributed to the symposium, and finally someone turned to Gutzon Borglum, the famous sculptor, and asked him to tell how he worked out his ideas. "I never blab about my love affairs," the artist replied, with a realistic assumption of gruffness, and straightway the discussion ended.

#### Is a Wife a Legitimate Expense?

In the exposition offices in San Francisco they are having a serious time with the expense account turned in by Emile Pohli, a Swiss who went back to his native country and persuaded the folks to put in a million-dollar (or thereabouts) exhibit at the Fair. When Mr. Pohli returned with the Swiss promise in his pocket—having landed the whole cheese, so to say—he turned in an expense account for \$2000, and the results seemed cheap at the price. But in scanning the bill, the auditor discovered that the expenses included the cost of taking Mme. Pohli along. There has been a little criticism of the Exposition for questioning the account, but if every man the directors hire to do a certain piece of work, insists upon the Fair footing his wife's bills as well, we shall soon have to call for another issue of state bonds.

#### San Francisco Society Note

This publication being devoted largely to matters of interest to Southern California, it is not often that I can spare the space to mention society events of San Francisco, but this week I have found one that is too important to be overlooked. I nail this from Brother Flynn's veracious publication, the Wasp: "The Manicure's Grand Classic Ball, under the management of Clancy, the Classy Tailor, should prove one of the big successes of the year. Grand march starts at 8 p. m. Music by Backstedt, in conjunction with 10 entertainers."

#### Higher Honor Than Degree

There is many an alumnus of the state university at Berkeley who would be willing to exchange the right to place certain letters after his name, for the honor conferred upon Frank Norris recently by a group of his old-time friends. In the Greek Theater there has been set up a massive chair, carved in Italy from Carrara marble, inscribed, "The honesty, the bravery, the faith of Frank Norris, all live in his work." It will be remembered that Norris failed to achieve a degree at the university because he disliked mathematics, and made no effort to conquer his aversion. While the university has not reversed its unavoidable action in holding back its titular honors, it has recognized Frank Norris semi-officially at least, in permitting the installation of this chair.

#### Arnold Daly the Unmanageable

Arnold Daly will make his second appearance in Los Angeles in about a decade, at the Orpheum, in a week or so. This eccentric genius could have been one of the foremost actors in America—or, at least, being such he could have achieved a tremendous success, but for the fact that no manager could hold him in control in the slightest degree. When a play was in rehearsal it was about even odds that when it was about half ready for production Daly would reject the part, often without even the formality of notifying the manager, simply staying away from rehearsals. Several times he deserted his company without notice in the middle of a prosperous engagement, and in the case of the Broadhurst play, "The Price," he abruptly severed his connection because Jane Cowl was running away with the honors. So notorious did Mr. Daly become in this respect, that of late years he has been unable to get engagements, and, apparently, has gone into vaudeville as his only means of livelihood. There is such a thing as cultivating a

reputation for eccentricity for publicity purposes, in the manner of Fritz Scheff, but to carry this to the extreme is a dangerous proceeding, as Daly has found to his cost. Still, there is no question as to his ability, and it should be a decided treat for playgoers to see him in the Shaw bit, "How He Lied to Her Husband."

#### As to Sunday Amusements

Let the unco' guid, who would close every place but the churches Sundays, take heed to the remarks of Judge Ben Lindsey, who is their knight sans peur et sans reproche, in matters of social ethics. Hear him: "In the case of summer resorts like Atlantic City, where people flock for the day, it is only right that they should be amused. As a rule they work hard and long six days a week. If they seek a little amusement and fun on the day of rest they should not be stopped. The present law in Atlantic City, according to my understanding, is hypocritical. It is not effective in stopping amusements from operating, but just makes it legal for the police to collect an unreasonable tax. The so-called fine collected every Monday morning is no more than that. The law should be repealed." Let the judge visit Los Angeles. We could show him a few ordinances which breed hypocrisy, right here in this stainless city.

#### Barred by Lack of a Name

There is one insuperable difficulty in the way of the contention of Berkeley high school students that the faculty of the state university should allow them matriculation credits for their proficiency in cookery and domestic science, reported by the San Francisco News Letter. Now that entrance credits are allowed for athletics, it is argued that if a girl can cook apple pies, stewed peaches and ravioli, she doesn't need to know Caesar or Livy, or even what the Gallic wars are. What's a Gallic war hundreds of years old, compared to a fresh apple pie? But the difficulty is this: What shall be the title conferred upon one who qualifies for a degree because of her cookery. Surely not Bachelor of Cuisine, for that were a sad mixing of genders, and Spinster of Cookery would be sociologically a solecism, for any person so efficient in the kitchen should not be permitted even the suggestion of a possibility of spinsterhood. The idea must fail through the difficulty in nomenclature.

#### This is Not Clubby

It is an unclubby thing that the News Letter of San Francisco says about the local vote in the recent primary election: "In Central California, something like eighty per cent of the registered vote was cast at the primaries. In Los Angeles County only thirty-five per cent of the alleged registration went to the polls. This does not mean lack of interest, and merely demonstrates that the Los Angeles great register is stuffed, as usual." I don't know where these figures were obtained, as at this writing the county registrar's office is still struggling with the stupid returns made by the inefficient election officials, and I have seen no authentic report as to the total vote. I imagine the remark was based upon early returns which were incomplete indeed. But the idea of the stuffing of the register is so preposterous that it can be set down only to one of those sporadic ebullitions of intercivic jealousy which all right-minded folk in both San Francisco and Los Angeles deplore.

#### "Sonnets of a Portrait-Painter"

Strange! to remember that I late was fain  
To yield death back my poor undated lease,  
So wearied had I at life's gate in vain  
Asked wonders, and been doled not even peace.  
I had grown sceptic of the exalted will  
That wins not ever nearer to its aim.  
Grey seemed all lures, all calling voices still;  
Rest only seemed salvation . . . Then you came  
And filled my dusk with stars. I understand  
At last what coward languor had been mine.  
And as your sweetness stung my brain and blood  
Like the wild rapture of some winged wine  
I stormed the gates that crusts to beggars give!  
Life decks its halls for him who dares to live. . . .  
—Arthur Davison Ficke in The Forum.

#### Whence and Where

We come, we tarry, and at length we go.  
This is the all in all of all we know.  
Whence? have the sages pondered—whence and where?  
Their only answer is, the Over There;  
But Whence or Where remains unanswered yet—  
From Here to Yonder is the length we get.  
—W. H. Anderson.



# Satire and Naturalism of Becque Dramas

By Randolph Bartlett

**H**ENRY BECQUE'S drama of the misfortunes that come in the wake of death, when inexperienced women are left to fight, single-handed, the aggressions of men bent upon plundering the estate, is one of the few French plays that mean anything, socially, to the Anglo-Saxon. Incidentally, while this play was produced in 1882, and was admitted by students of the drama to have been one of the most important of all dramas in the history of the French stage, by reason of its revolutionary nature in construction and atmosphere, I believe the first translation available is the one which is now provided, with two comedies by the same author, as one of the Mitchell Kennerley Modern Drama Series. Yet in France Becque was as great an influence as Ibsen in England. This is because, as soon as the drama becomes great, it invariably is found to have violated all the traditions of the stage, and there never was a playwright destined to become one of the most notable figures in his profession, who had harder work wresting recognition from the producers than this same Becque.

"The Vultures"—("Les Corbeaux")—is the story of the Vignerons family, which consists of the husband, a manufacturer, his wife, three daughters and a son. The man has progressed in business, rising from the position of a laborer to that of partner in a factory for which an offer of 600,000 francs has been made. He and his wife are simple in their tastes, and inclined to humor every desire of their children. They are all a little uncouth, but likable. One daughter, Blanche is about to marry George de St. Genis, a young man of aristocratic lineage, but no wealth, and his mother has seen to it that a good settlement shall be made upon the young people. Vignerons' cash is tied up for the present in a building scheme, and the thrifty mother even bargains for interest to be paid the young folks until the dowry is available in cash. Judith, another daughter, has a talent for music, and her teacher has praised her compositions highly, said they shall be published and shall bring her fame and wealth. He has also praised her singing, and remarked that she could make her way on the stage. Marie is the least impressive of the three girls, but has a vast deal of common sense. In the heyday of the success of the Vignerons, with a brilliant match being made by one of the daughters, and all things prospering, common sense is not at a premium, however, as is seen by the way in which the son of the house is treated by the father. He is told to go on and sow his wild oats, father will foot the bill willingly, and in the course of time he will be taken into the business, but not until he has had his fling.

The scene is a dinner party at the Vignerons in celebration of the betrothal of Blanche and George. The only cloud is a slight illness of Vignerons himself, but he is up and around, laughing with his happy family, and scouts the idea of consulting a physician. Another lesser annoyance, to the girls, is that Vignerons' partner, Teissier, is coming to the house as a guest. They do not conceal their dislike for him. He is old, and to them, of a sinister disposition. He is wealthy, and it was he who gave Vignerons the opportunity to establish himself in the factory, but so far as obligations are concerned they are quits. His desire to marry one of the daughters of his partner is suggested, but nothing more. Suddenly, without a moment warning, Vignerons dies of apoplexy.

Here, then, is the situation: Four women and an effeminate youth believe themselves heirs to, at least, a comfortable fortune, but not one of them knows the first detail of the business; a marriage upon which one girl has set her heart is contingent upon a large dowry; another girl thinks she sees for herself a career as a musician; the third girl is looked upon hungrily by the aged and amorous partner. So the vultures begin to hover—the purchased bridegroom, the sycophantic music-teacher, the banker. Grief so completely overcomes the bereft family that they pay no attention to business matters until forced to do so. Tradesmen bring in bills, and the women apply to Teissier, the partner, for money, which he supplies, but with a warning that they must get their affairs in permanent shape.

Come, then, the vultures. First, the lawyer tells them that Vignerons' real estate is heavily mortgaged, capital is needed at once to carry out his building scheme, and even then its success is doubtful as the speculation does not appear to have been a judicious one. Furthermore, Teissier has a right to demand a settlement or

closing up of the affairs of the factory, which would result in a serious sacrifice. The mother of the commercially bargained-for bridegroom that was to have been, tactfully makes it clear that she considers it would be unwise for the dear children to marry unless their futures are provided for. The idea of a husband earning enough money to support a wife never seems to occur to this class of people. The cautious Mme. de St. Genis takes the liberty even of visiting all the various persons with whom Vignerons had business dealings, to learn the exact condition in which he left his affairs. Each of them sets her packing, but she knows the signs too well, and paves the way for a repudiation of the engagement. The musical daughter finds out that it is a different thing being a dilettante with money, and an amateur trying to make her living, and it is clear that her plans for the future will come to nothing. There is left, then, only Marie and the distasteful Teissier.

There are two long acts of this—rather diffuse, as a matter of fact, leading up to the finish. It is typical of the French stage that even Becque considered it necessary to drag in a sex aberration. He does not strengthen the position materially by having the engaged daughter inform the mother of her fiancé that she has a physical right to be made the wife of the purchaseable George, and only mars an otherwise clean play. It is plain that Mrs. de St. Genis would have been unaffected by any such argument, without having it dragged in bodily.

Then comes the clever fourth act, with its intense psychological interest. The Vignerons family has gone into humble quarters, but still the economic pressure continues. Blanche has become harmlessly insane from grief over the loss of her lover. Judith is hopeless as to her music. Marie has just received an open offer of marriage from the aged banker. Their brother does not appear at all after the first act. Bourdon, the lawyer tool of Teissier's, comes for Marie's answer. He draws her attention to the fact that the banker cannot live many years, that, meanwhile, she will have placed her mother and sisters out of want, and, finally, she informs her mother of her decision thus:

"Kiss me—but don't say anything. Don't take away my courage. I've no more than I need as it is. You must see that Mr. Bourdon is right. This marriage is our salvation, I'm ashamed—oh, so ashamed!—to do it; but I should always feel guilty if I did not. Mother, dear, could you, at your age, begin to live another life of misery and privation. Yes, yes, I know—you are full of courage! But Blanche—Blanche, the poor child—we can't ask her to have courage—not her. What remorse I should have to suffer later, if her health were to demand care that we couldn't give her! And Judith! Oh, I'm thinking of Judith, too. Who knows what would become of a young girl, the best, the highest-minded girl in the world, if she should be driven to extremes, and should lose her fear—of things. Come, I feel a weight off my shoulders now it's done. It will be just as he wishes—a dishonest, self-seeking marriage—and a sad one too. But still I prefer a little shame and regret that I know about to a host of terrors of all kinds that might end in a terrible misfortune."

This is the true philosophy of the marriage of convenience—"better to endure the ills we know" than take a chance and fight it out alone. Yet there seems no other solution to the problem of the Vignerons, and while it is not idealistic, it has a beauty of its own. Teissier at once takes the helm and the play ends with a delicious scene between the shrewd old banker and a tradesman who has brought in a bill of 2000 francs demanding immediate payment. Teissier shows the man up for a cheat, and then turns to Marie, remarking in the most matter of course tone, "Child, since your father died you've been surrounded by a lot of scoundrels," and thus the chief scoundrel of them all welcomes himself into the bosom of his new family.

The other two plays in the same volume, "The Parisienne" and "The Merry-Go-Round," in the words of the translator, Freeman Tilden, tear the veil of romance from illicit love, and Huneker informs us in his "Iconoclasts" that these plays made forever impossible thereafter the eternal triangle of the French stage. I think Mr. Huneker is wrong, for I recall numerous of these triangle plays which have been produced long after the Becque comedies. However, their satire is delicious, and it is quite conceivable that Becque

took a sardonic delight in the title "The Parisienne," in which a woman, the leading character, has absolutely no scruples, nor knowledge of the meaning of the word "fidelity." In fact, she is nothing short of promiscuous, within certain bounds of personal taste, and that she should have been called "The Parisienne" rather than "A Parisienne" was little short of flinging an insult into the teeth of all Paris. That was Becque, however, and in the expressive phrase of the hunko man, "he got way with it." The first scene of this play contains the finest situation of its kind I can recall in all dramatic literature. Lafont and Clotilde, are arguing over a letter which the former has seen Clotilde conceal. He is jealous, she a little cold and aloof. At length the dialogue takes this turn:

CLOTILDE: I knew you were watching me, and I laughed at the trouble you took—all for nothing. Until now I haven't said anything about it. It was jealousy; but the kind of jealousy that flatters a woman's vanity and amuses her. Now you've gone to the other kind of jealousy—stupid, tawdry, brutal jealousy, that makes a woman feel bad. We don't forgive that the second time.

LAFONT: I'm afraid of all those young fellows that swarm about you.

CLOTILDE: You're utterly mistaken. I talk with all of them, but no sooner are their backs turned than I cannot remember one from the other.

LAFONT: Can't you remember a single one whom you might have encouraged thoughtlessly, and who might think he could write to you?

CLOTILDE: Not one.

LAFONT: (Begging) Open the desk and give me that letter.

CLOTILDE: Still at it! That letter is from a friend of mine, Mrs. Doyen-Beaulieu, the most proper woman alive—in spite of her free and easy ways. I remember what Pauline wrote and I should have told you about it, if you hadn't asked me.

LAFONT: Think of me, Clotilde, and think of yourself. Remember, it's easy to do foolish things, but they can never be undone. Don't give way to this mania for adventures, which claims so many victims nowadays. Resist it, Clotilde, resist it. So long as you are faithful to me, you are good and honorable; the day you deceive me—

CLOTILDE: (Stops him) Look out; here's my husband.

For dramatic surprise I know not the equal of these five words, and in them is the essence of the play expressed. It is more than comedy—it is satire, and the fact that the women pictured in this, and the other comedy of the book, are absolutely without a moral code in the matter of sex affairs, offends not at all, for this reason. The satirical vein is easily seen in innumerable phrases. Clotilde, for example, reproaches her lover Lafont with being a freethinker, adding, "Why, I believe you could get along with a mistress who had no religion at all. It's disgusting." Again, Lafont, who is constantly in hot water because he believes he is being shelved for still another, consoles himself with the thought that the position of the husband is still worse, and therefore he feels less lonely. But best of all is the reproach of Clotilde that Lafont does not take the trouble to understand her position, and when he asks "What position?" she says:

"My position. Am I not married? Am I not entirely dependent upon my husband, who has the right to find me here whenever he wants me? You'll admit that's the least he can ask. Then there's another grave fault; and you'd avoid it if you knew me better." Lafont desires to know what this fault is, and Clotilde, model spouse, tells him: "You don't like my husband." Lafont insists that he does like the absent Adolph and assures Clotilde that her husband has never had but two real friends in this world, "You and I."

Nobody but a deacon could take offense at such true satire as this, and a little more familiarity with it would make impossible the presentation of such truly immoral plays as the triangles which are not imported so often as formerly, it is true, but which have had a greater vogue than would have been possible if Becque had been better known. "The Merry-Go-Round" is really naughty, out and out, but then it is only one act, and it is diabolically clever.

(Three Plays by Henry Becque; translated from the French by Freeman Tilden. Mitchell Kennerley Modern Drama Series. Bullock's.)



# Cheaters

WHENEVER anything astonishingly new is done in the theater, people immediately begin to search for the motive. This is because we are not yet entirely free from the superstition, or suspicion, which places all plays in two classes—those which entertain and those which we do not understand. (Of course, I say “we” generically, and do not include you, sapient reader, or myself.) Often, however, we fail to enjoy to the utmost even those plays which we could understand if we would, because they are

“Fear” is Augustus Thomas in his youth after an evening with Kipling; “The Bride” is Moliere or Sheridan. And the remarkable thing about it is that the Frenchiest things are by American authors, and “Fear,” which possesses all the virility of the best American stage plays, is taken from the French!

There are two things that Mr. Blinn and his associates do, and in these two things lie their entire secret of success. They tingle the nerves with new sensations of the most violent kind, and they shock the



MARY BLYTH IN “TOO MANY COOKS” AT MAJESTIC

so simple that we think we do not understand, and wonder what anything so transparent and direct can possibly mean, and why it was staged. Holbrook Blinn this week brings to the Mason four one-act plays—two comedies and two tragedies. The audiences like them, but do not enjoy them so much as they would if they were not trying to find in them traces of the dramatic educational movement, of which so much is heard outside the theater, and so little known in it. For the Blinn plays, if anything, are reactionary rather than progressive. “Hari Kari” is an echo from the old Grand Opera House; “En Deshabille” is pure nineteenth century French comedy;

inborn conventionality with pruriency which is couched in such clever terms that it does not offend. Everyone likes to be shocked. Many restrict this appetite to strong tea and coffee, cigarettes on the sly, or listening to sensational preachers. Others take their whiskey straight and read the Hearst newspapers. It is the lure of probable new sensations which strongly attracts large crowds to the corner where the policeman is arresting the drunkard, or to a fire, or to a dog-fight. Different only in kind, and not in quality, nor hardly in degree, are the Blinn offerings at the Mason. In “Hari Kari” (pronounce it “hahree keeree,” not “hairy Carrie”) we get the shock of seeing a

man of a race whose blood is not supposed to mix with that of the whites, spurning a white woman he has mastered, and then killed by her; in “En Deshabille” we receive the sensation of witnessing a nocturnal amorous adventure between a woman rather hoping to be persuaded, and an aggressive man, and have all the thrills consequent thereto, before we and the woman are enlightened as to the fact that the man is her husband, separated from her several years and

unrecognizable in his beard and general rehabilitation. In “Fear” all sensitive nerves are simply wrrenched and torn by the physical awfulness of it all. In “The Bride” we enjoy all the delights of stolen sweets without the least doubt that in the end the sweets will be returned to the owner, and not so much as a nibble to mar them. This is real sensationalism—the furnishing of shock after shock on a “high frequency” circuit, and yet with denoue-

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ments in every case highly moral and without offense to the most conventional demands.

"Fear" is the masterpiece of the program. It pictures the life which Kipling has sketched so often—the men on duty in Central India, under the civil service, a jurisdiction even more severe than the military service, which has a certain personal and human side at its worst. Two men are in charge of a railway construction camp, when the plague descends upon them. One is afraid of nothing; the other is always suffering from fever, which is more fear than bodily sickness. So great does his fear become that he shoots his companion because the latter, his superior, demands his assistance in taking care of the wretches who are suffering from the disease. Two days pass. The murderer has concealed his crime. An inspector arrives, and, knowing the two men, ferrets out the truth from the sick, fear-stricken survivor. A native, afflicted with the plague, escapes from the stockade. The inspector has the authority to shoot down all fugitives. The native rushes into the murderer's bungalow and clings to the white man for protection, the latter, paralyzed by this awful apparition, being unable to shake him off before the relentless inspector, in charge of a squad of soldiers outside the open window, points at the two and says, "Fire," the white man and the brown dropping in a ghastly heap. The intensity of this drama is all lost in such a summary. Mr. Blinn, as the victim of his own fear, is superb. All the pathological symptoms of a man in such a condition are suggested with infinite regard for detail—the optical illusions, of which no word is spoken, the morbid searching for symptoms of disease, the unquenchable thirst. It was in remarkable contrast to his preceding appearance in the boudoir sketch, in which he was of the type best described as debonnaire, and to the succeeding one in which he is a highly dignified Napoleon of the battlefields of amorous intrigue.

Harry Metsayer's popularity here was evidenced by a reception which was even more enthusiastic than that of Mr. Blinn himself. He had three "leads" in the four plays—technically speaking, at least, for Mr. Blinn is wise enough to let the "sympathetic" roles go hang in this sort of business and reserve for himself the big acting parts. As the fearless man in "Fear" Mr. Metsayer was at his best, for despite his leaning toward unusual characterization, his finest work always has been in parts calling for absolute directness of purpose, with simple sincerity. This is because he has a personality which he cannot easily subordinate to his own desires. There are many colors in his spectrum but this one is dominant.

These productions are novel, they are excellently done, and, for those who have the strength to stand the one or two rather severe tests of nerves, extremely entertaining. Above all, let much praise be sounded for this—that Holbrook Blinn is not masquerading under the name of uplift, and pretending that there is a deep social message in these shockers of his.

R. B.

#### Class and Otherwise at the Orpheum

Artistically considered, Josephine Dunfee heads the bill at the Orpheum this week in her vocal selections. Her technique is marked and her soprano is of high range and great purity. Whether giving an aria from grand opera or a ballad of the Widow Machree order, Miss Dunfee proves her right of entry in the prima donna class. Excelling in their work the Hess sisters embody the poetry of motion. They also sing, but with more vivacity, perhaps, than polish. Their dancing, however, is graceful

and original. Unstinted applause is their merited lot. The classic and modern dancing of Mlle. Natalie and M. Ferrari has rarely been surpassed in excellence on the Orpheum stage. Ferrari's teetotum spins are unique and his liteness unusual. Mlle. Natalie pirouettes her way into popularity. She is a classic dancer of the first rank whose work places her in the forefront of ballet dancers, plus modern methods. But O, the banalities of the Hayward Stafford Company in the playlet entitled "The Devil Outwitted," billed as a semi-classic, by Harry Hayward. If the Sweet Singer of Michigan ever delivered herself of more atrociously bad rhyming than Hayward perpetrates in this wretched production, it never crossed the Wolverine borders. "The Devil," in this instance, comes home at 3 a. m., his wife being away, kisses the French maid, and retires, and in masquerade costume falls asleep. His wife returns still later and a dialogue follows, in verse, that shrieks its bathos and illiteracies on the agonized ears of the audience. Why Hayward does not hire a schoolboy to rewrite his verbal monstrosities is as much of a puzzle as the wonder how this crudely executed sketch ever passed the Orpheum censor. It is only approached in turgid mediocrity by Harry James' nautical hodge-podge, "All at Sea," wherein a score of men and girls vainly essay to exhibit skillful dancing and entertaining singing. They do neither. The whole show is painfully amateurish and inane; its sole redeeming feature is the set scene by Messrs. Brunton and Martin. Jane Urban is a pretty picture on the deck of the yacht, but her lines are baldly silly and her songs so-so. Bud Duncan as Captain Herman Bush is a weak imitation of Max Dill and Pearl Jardiniere as Clorinda, his wife, offers another reminiscence of bygone opera bouffe days. Reece Gardner should not try to sing nor yet dance. Aside from this amateurish offering and the execrable playlet by Hayward the bill is highly entertaining, with Will Rogers, the Oklahoma cowboy, still convulsing his audiences; the transatlantic musical trio holding their own, and Jimmy Duffy and Mercedes Lorenze winning their way in "Singing Up the Coupons" song. The motion pictures are good and the orchestra music excellent.

S. T. C.

#### Reopening of Morosco

The Gaiety Company in "Let's Get Married" opens the Morosco Theater, next Monday night. The book was written by Miles Overholt and W. H. Clifford, and the music by William Loraine and Josephine Ihmsen, and the new musical comedy promises to be a success. Bright scenery, remarkable costuming and unusual specialties will be featured in the new play, which tells a delightful Irish love story. The cast will include Miss Frances Cameron, Jess Dandy, Walter Lawrence and Ursula Marsh, Ralph Bell, Natalie de Lentan, Jack Pollard, Paddy McGuire, Maude Beatty and Willie Pollard.

#### "Milestones" Back at Mason

Los Angeles is sure to welcome the return engagement next week of "Milestones," the delightful comedy-drama of Arnold Bennett, the author and essayist, and Edward Knoblauch, author of "Kismet" and "The Faun." The wizardry of authors and interpreters carries the audience back first fifty years to the days of hoop-skirts and crinolines and then on through a half century to the present day. In two and a half hours one has lived through three generations, sympathized with their sorrows and shared their joys. No more severe artistic test could be placed upon actors than that of convincingly portraying characters through three dif-

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ferent ages. The company to be seen here is the entire English cast from the Royalty Theatre, London.

#### "Too Many Cooks" at the Majestic

"Too Many Cooks," described as an hilariously funny comedy, has been listed for the opening attraction of the Majestic's regular season which begins Sunday night. Frank Craven will be with "Too Many Cooks," not only as the leading player of the comedy but its author as well. The curtain rises on the foundations of a small suburban home. Albert Bennett, an ordinary young slave in a down town office is building it. He is going to be married and this has been his dream—a place actually his home—"a place you can do anything you want to with and nobody to stop you." Presently comes Alice Cook, Bennett's fiancee, and her rather chilly, cynical, sharp-tongued friend, Ella Mayer. And then comes the dreadful family. There are nine Cooks besides Alice and they all arrive upon the scene in the middle of the first act to look the young man over and tell him and Alice just how to plan, build and furnish. Little clouds gather and thicken and end finally in separating the young lovers. It is the business of the third act to bring them together.

#### Noted Play at Burbank

Cosmo Hamilton's "The Blindness of Virtue" will be given its first western stock production, beginning with the Sunday matinee at the Bur-

bank. The play was a success at the Majestic Theater, last year, with an English cast. The story deals with the question as to whether or not innocent girlhood and boyhood should be kept in ignorance of the fundamental physical facts of life, or whether they should be carefully schooled in the right ways. The cast, headed by Selma Paley, will include Grace Travers, Thomas McLarnie, Donald Bowles, James K. Applebee, Florence Oberle, Beatrice Nichols and Fanny Yantis.

#### Orpheum's New Array

Gus Edwards, well known to Orpheum audiences, has his newest act as topline on the Orpheum bill beginning with the matinee Monday. This time, he presents Chas. Olcott and his "Matinee Girls," with his own music throughout the miniature musical comedy. A good soprano is Byrd Crowell, who is second on the new bill; she has voice, culture, gowns and superb singing ability, but it is her personal charm that makes her a big hit. The Hickey boys, three elongated grotesques, always popular, are on the new bill. Miller & Lyles are a pair of negro comedians, who sing, dance and exchange wit. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, favorite players in the dramatic field of vaudeville, revive by request their former success, "His Phantom Sweetheart." The holdovers are Natalie and Ferrari, dancers; Josephine Dun-

(Continued on Page 16.)



# Social & Personal

Society folk, who are returning from sea and mountain resorts, are giving their undivided interest at present to the Red Cross entertainments planned in the financial behalf of the Europeans, rendered destitute by the war conditions now prevalent abroad. One of the largest and most pretentious of the affairs planned will be the garden fete to be given Saturday afternoon, September 26 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Brunswick, 3528 West Adams street. There will be a large and varied program of entertainment features, dancing and a vaudeville show being included. An artistic array of booths, attended by pretty maids in peasant costumes, representative of the different countries of Europe, will be scattered about the spacious grounds. Any number of tempting wares will be on display, and there will be features for the children as well as the older folk. The list of patronesses has not yet been completed, but the following society leaders will be included: Mmes. Hancock Banning, Granville MacGowan, Allan Balch, Ernest A. Bryant, Horace Wing, Elbert Wing, Wesley Clark, Dan Murphy, W. A. Edwards, Cameron Erskine Thom, Walter Jarvis Barlow, W. E. Ramsay, Michael J. Connell, Campbell-Johnson, James Soutter Porter, R. T. Hanna, Emmeline Childs, William Workman, Henry Van Dyke, Rae Smith, J. J. Meyler, P. G. Cotter, Dan McFarland, Boyle Workman, Frank S. Hicks, J. J. A. Van Kaathoven, William M. Garland, J. C. Drake, Walter Lindley, Clark, E. J. Marshall, Henry O'Melveny, Charles Modini Wood, Jack Jevne, Edward L. Doheny, Louis Sentous, W. E. Waddell, Kate Vosburg, J. Voile, Hector Aliot, Lynn Helin, Henry Jensen, Harold B. Wrenn, W. E. Dunn, J. A. Le Doux, Burton Green, Caswell, Milbank Johnson, Miss Van Dyke and Miss Susan Lynch. Among the young women who will preside over the various booths will be Misses Catherine Ramsay, Marjorie Ramsay, Sue Sinnott, Mary Workman, Gertrude Hanna, Louise Burke, Dorothy Lindley, Clara Watson, Virginia Nourse, Aileen McCarthy, Theodore Robbins, Inez Clark, Elizabeth Wood, Anna McDermott, Eleanor MacGowan, Katherine Johnson; Mmes. Paul Grimm, Walter M. Brunswick, Leo Chandler, G. Fussenot, Bernard Smith and Stuart O'Melveny.

Another benefit for the local Red Cross fund, will be that given under the direction of the Amateur Players Club. This event will be a presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's captivating opera, "Patience," and rehearsals are now in progress in order that the production may take place in October. The cast will include Miss Elizabeth Wood, Mrs. Hance, Marie Sweet Baker, Miss Rosecrans, Mr. Henry Daly, Mr. Blake Smith, Mr. William Dodd, Mr. Raymond Taylor and Mr. T. F. Buddington. The chorus maids and dragoons will include Misses Virginia Walsh, Dorothy Williams, Mary Scott, Frances Beveridge, Selina Ingram, Margaret Daniell, Amy Busch, Florence Johnson, Katherine Torrance, Dorothy Lindley, Aileen McCarthy, Winifred Maxon, Conchita Sepulveda, Elizabeth Helm, Barbara Blankenhorn, Ruth Powell, Katherine Johnson; Mrs. A. H. Frank, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Harold Garber; Messrs. Allan Morphy, Horace Boynton, Henry Rivers, James Page, George Zimmer, A. H.

Frank, Henry Boynton, Charles Sheedy, Bol. Harrington, Perry Wood, Bob Thomas, Perkins, Edward Heinzman, George Reed, Alders and Sidney Ickes.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., with their daughter, Miss Lelia Holterhoff and her guest, Miss Margaret Goldsmith, who accompanied Miss Holterhoff home from Berlin early in the summer, have returned from East Newport where they have been staying for the last two months. Because of the war in Europe, Miss Holterhoff and Miss Goldsmith will not return to Germany as planned, but instead will leave soon for the east, having been invited to accompany Mrs. Arthur G. Wells and her daughter, Miss Louise Wells to Boston in their private car. Miss Wells will remain in Boston for study at the Conservatory of Music, but Mrs. Wells and her guests plan to return home in the late fall.

One of the most fashionable and interesting weddings of the season was that of Wednesday evening, when Miss Lucy Lenore Lantz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lantz of 2622 South Figueroa street became the bride of Mr. Harry de Lorimer McKinlay of New Jersey. The service was read in the picturesque church of St. John's in West Adams street, the Rev. George Davidson officiating. A rainbow color scheme was artistically carried out by the bridal party and the church was decorated in pink and blue blossoms, these being the colors of the Beta Theta Pi sorority of which the bride is a member. Cecil Bruner roses, commingled with dainty forget-me-nots, sprays of ferns and fluffy bows of pink and blue tulle were massed about the altar, while the pew posts were marked with clusters of the same flowers and tulle. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory white duchesse satin, with trimmings of lace and pearls. A spray of orange blossoms held her veil in place and she carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Karel Hugo Visscher was matron of honor, and Miss Margaret Daniell was maid of honor. In the former's gown, blue predominated, while yellow was the prevailing color of Miss Daniell's costume. The matron of honor carried a bouquet of ferns, as did the bridesmaids, and the maid of honor's bouquet was of yellow rosebuds and maidenhair ferns. The bridesmaids were Miss Charlotte Winston, in pink; Miss Evelyn Lantz, in green, and Miss Helen McKinlay, in lavender. Picture hats also were worn by the young women. Mr. James T. Sutphen assisted Mr. McKinlay as best man and the ushers included Messrs. Perry Wood, Arthur Bobrick, Chapman Lantz, Robert Smith and Karel Hugo Visscher. Following the wedding service at the church, a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, for the bridal party and a few intimate friends. Mr. McKinlay and his bride will take a brief trip, returning to Los Angeles for a few days' visit before leaving for their future home in Englewood, N. J., where they will receive their friends after November 1.

Miss Florence Wachter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wachter of West Twenty-eighth street, whose marriage to Mr. Robert Harrison Moulton will take place October 3, has chosen her wedding party. Her sister, Mrs. Thomas Henry Smith of

Piedmont, will assist as matron of honor and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Laura McVay, Olive Erdt, and Doris Moulton of Riverside. Mr. Moulton's attendants and ushers will include his three brothers, Messrs. Ferris, Arthur and Francis Moulton, Arthur Wachter, Thomas Henry Smith and Earl Huntley.

Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Storow, Palmetto Drive, Pasadena, Miss Elizabeth Storow was married to Mr. Harry Colyear, also of the Crown City. It was a garden wedding and the ceremony took place in a bower of greenery and yellow blossoms, while picturesque Japanese lanterns cast a soft glow over the bridal party. About one hundred and fifty guests were present. The bride wore a white charmeuse and tulle gown and her wedding veil was caught into a cap effect by a spray of lilies of the valley. Mrs. J. Clark Smith was matron of honor and Mrs. Edward L. Doheny, Jr., and Mrs. Elliott Gibbs assisted as bride's matrons. Mr. J. Clark Smith was best man and the ushers were Messrs. Thomas Norton, Warren Smith, Frederick Gartz and George Early.

Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Doheny of 8 Chester Place for an afternoon affair, Wednesday, September 30, in honor of their son and his bride, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Doheny, Jr., who recently returned from an extended wedding trip to the east. The hours are from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Mrs. William K. Thompson of West Adams street was hostess Tuesday afternoon at an auction bridge party, one of a series of similar affairs with which Mrs. Thompson plans to entertain this season. Orchid-shaded zennias and asters, combined with ferns were used in decorating the rooms. Guests for the afternoon in-

cluded Mmes. Jack Foster, C. H. Sharpe, Albert Carlos Jones, Edward D. Silent, Dan McFarland, Roland P. Bishop, Burton E. Green, Frank Thomas, Norman Macbeth, Everett Seaver, Harold Cook, West Hughes, George Beveridge, A. C. Denman and O. W. Childs.

Mrs. Reginald Lloyd-Jones entertained a dozen or more of her friends at a bridge tea at her home on Scarff street Wednesday afternoon. Later a number of other friends were invited in for tea.

Miss Evangeline Duque, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Duque of New Hampshire street, has chosen October 6 as the date for her marriage to Mr. Irving Walker. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gottschalk and their two children, Ernest Victor and Gloria, have returned to their home on Fedora street, after a month's sojourn at Ocean Park.

In celebration of the tenth birthday anniversary of their daughter, Josephine, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Cook entertained for her recently with a dinner party. Toy balloons and other favors that delight the young folk's hearts, were in evidence and the following lads and lassies were present: Miss Dolly Green, Masters Junior and John Alden Chanslor, Master Howard Hughes, Jr., and the young hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Doheny, Jr., who have returned from an extended wedding trip to the east, were guests of honor recently at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Whitney at the Beverly Hills hotel. The private dining room was artistically decorated with roses and ferns. The center piece for the table was a large cake bearing a Kewpie bride and groom. From the center, to each place, were ribbons and to these were

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Broadway and Third

### Trefousse French Gloves--- Just Arrived! No Price Advance!

Our importation of Trefousse French Gloves has just arrived. Prices, in spite of the possibility of delay in future shipments--have not been advanced.

Ten different styles in white gloves embroidered in black and black gloves embroidered in white; priced at \$2 and \$2.50 the pair!

Long gloves in glace in all colors, black embroidered in white, white embroidered in black;--16-button lengths at . . . \$4.

20-button Glace Gloves, \$5

Twenty-four button Trefousse evening gloves are \$6; and afternoon gloves in 12-button lengths, \$3.50---in 8-button lengths--\$2.75 and \$3.

## J. W. Robinson Co.



attached attractive silver favors. Following the dinner dancing was enjoyed. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Edward Doheny, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Doheny, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mines, Mr. and Mrs. Waller Chanslor, Mr. and Mrs. John Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Meuller, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Anderson, Miss Florence Clark, Mr. Stanley Smith and Mr. Ernest Crawford.

Formal announcement is made by Dr. and Mrs. Quinton J. Rowley of 2071 La Salle avenue, of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Gladys Rowley, to Mr. James McClung Fitzhugh. The wedding will take place in October and will be a society event of much interest. Miss Rowley, who is a popular member of the younger set, was graduated recently from Marlborough.

In honor of Mrs. Sidney Ballou of Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. Hancock Banning entertained Monday with a delightful tea. The affair was tastefully appointed, and was in the nature of a farewell party, since Mrs. Ballou left later in the week for her home in the east. While a visitor here, as a guest at the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner of West Washington street, Mrs. Ballou has been the recipient of much attention, a merry round of informal society affairs having been given in her honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison Barlow of 1207 West Third street, with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Coulter of Bakersfield, have returned from a fortnight's outing at Seven Oaks. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter are guests at the home of the latter's parents.

Mrs. W. P. Dunham and her attractive young daughter, Miss Virginia Dunham have taken apartments at the Rampart for an extended stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Douglass have returned from Hermosa Beach, where they enjoyed a sojourn for two months, in company with their son, Dr. Clarence W. Douglass and family, who are visiting here from the east. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are now at the Hershey Arms.

Mrs. Erasmus Wilson of 7 Chester Place, is enjoying a stay at her ranch home, Wilsonia Courts, near San Gabriel, during the absence of Mr. Wilson, who is on a business trip to the east.

One of the most attractive of the autumn brides will be Miss Katherine Flint, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Flint. Miss Flint has chosen Tuesday, October 6 as the date for her marriage to Mr. Henry S. McKay, Jr. They will have a simple home wedding, with only the immediate family present at the ceremony. Mr. McKay's parents, who live in London, England, will be unable to attend, owing to the war conditions.

Dr. and Mrs. John F. Curran are enjoying a few weeks' sojourn at the Beverly Hills hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perry Story entertained with an informal dinner party Monday evening at their home, 666 New Hampshire street. They were host and hostess at a similar affair last week, a dozen of their friends enjoying their hospitality.

Miss Dorothy Johnston, the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Johnston of West Thirtieth street, has left for the east, where she will attend Smith college this year. Miss Johnston was recently graduated from the Girls' Collegiate School in this city.

Miss Marion Judah, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Judah of 615 Park avenue, has gone to San Francisco for a visit of two or three weeks.

She was accompanied by Miss Louise Howard, and a merry round of entertainments had been planned for the two young women by their friends in the northern city.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Engstrum and their three sons, who have been passing the summer at their beach cottage at East Newport, will occupy their new home in Canyon Drive, Hollywood. Later in the season Mr. and Mrs. Engstrum will entertain with a formal housewarming party.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morrill for a large ball which they will give September 24 at the Rampart.

#### Fashion Show Next Week

Los Angeles Fashion Show will open next Thursday and will continue three days. At that time women shoppers will have an opportunity to view the various adaptations of the styles of the Moyaen Age, and the Basque. Tunics will be displayed, in all the fineness of tulle, and in the accordion plaitings which hang from the wide shapeless waists almost to the ankles. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that ankles are in style again. The dress for autumn is above the ankles and even at a conservative estimate, while for the extremist the ten button boots with their colored cloth tops will barely suffice to reach to the hem of the skirt. "Skirts are wider," cry the fashion dictators, and then they produce a velvet skirt which with all the plaits pulled out reaches between a yard and a quarter and a yard and a half in width. "The slit is passe," is the next declaration, equally vehement, and in the same moment the skirts from every one of the famous designers, show the little slit in the hem—"well, of course, just a little one, just enough to make it possible to walk."

Swallow tail coats promise to out- rival the other long ones, and in these southern climates this vogue will be particularly good since the extra warmth and weight of the Russian blouses is likely to prove unnecessary. Few notable changes are to be offered in the styles of the period except in the matter of sleeves, which are almost entirely long and tight fitting. The mousquetaire effect has completely ousted the bishop sleeve which was the first long sleeve to be generally accepted. The newer model, however, shows only a slight fullness at the upper arm and elbow, and is fitted closely at the wrist with a deep point over the hand. In many cases this falls quite to the knuckles.

With the long sleeve, gloves are becoming of much less consideration. There will be a few used for dress wear this winter, and the woman who has beautiful rings will rejoice in this opportunity of displaying them. The long sleeves are so generally of tulle or of thin lace that the hard effect of a glove will not be pleasant, and this perhaps will be as well for there is every prospect that America will suffer a glove famine at the end of the coming two or three months. The armies of Europe are devastating those herds and flocks wherein the fine soft skins were produced, and there is no supply in this country to take the place so suddenly and unexpectedly left unfilled.

"Typhoon," one of Conrad's most famous stories, has been purchased from G. P. Putnam's Sons by Doubleday, Page & Co. The story is as the title implies, a description of a storm—a typhoon in the China Seas. The steamship Nan-Shan, taking two hundred coolies from Fu-Chau, runs into the hurricane. The tale is a gigantic description of the fury of the sea and the bravery of simple men.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Los Angeles

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914

#### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$16,106,410.63
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	1,259,475.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	1,250,000.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	NONE
Customers Liability under Letters of Credit	184,934.49
Furniture and Fixtures	176,827.53
Cash and Sight Exchange	6,423,754.28

Total \$25,401,401.93

#### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,543,193.85
Circulation	1,702,600.00
Reserved for Taxes, Etc.	8,256.41
Letters of Credit	185,384.49
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	500,000.00
Deposits	18,961,967.18

Total \$25,401,401.93

Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit Issued

#### INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

I, W. T. S. Hammond, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

#### DIRECTORS:

Stoddard Jess	J. C. Drake	C. W. Gates	J. O. Koepfli
John P. Burke	Frank P. Flint	H. Jevne	F. Q. Story

Statement of Condition of the

## Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank

At the Close of Business, September 12, 1914

Owned by the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Los Angeles

#### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$13,851,437.14
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	2,000,677.46
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	1,068,692.52
Cash and Sight Exchange	3,549,207.07

Total \$20,470,014.19

#### LIABILITIES

Capital	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus	1,050,000.00
Undivided Profits	484,159.90
Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	60,731.00
Deposits—Demand	\$ 5,965,930.07
" —Time	\$11,409,193.22

Total \$20,470,014.19



## CHILDREN'S FALL DRESSES

Ages 6 to 14  
\$3.50 to \$18.50

OUR showing of new woolen dresses, for Fall, includes modish models made from serge, figured challie, Scotch plaid, black and white check, etc. Low belt and tunic effects, plaited skirts and vests, are among the newest ideas.

## BEKINS

Fire-Proof Storage  
250 South Broadway

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
August 25, 1914.

Non-coal 06782  
NOTICE is hereby given that Robert H. Baller, of Rose Hill Station, Los Angeles, Cal., who, on July 6, 1909, made Homestead Entry, No. 06782, for E½ NE¼, Sec. 28, and E½ SE¼, Section 21, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., at 9:00 a. m., on the 13th day of October, 1914.  
Claimant names as witnesses: John Riley, of Sawtelle, California; Chauncey Hubble, of Santa Monica, Cal.; William D. Newell, of Los Angeles, California; Jacob Nathan, of Los Angeles, California.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
July 15, 1914.

Non-Coal. 022926  
NOTICE is hereby given that Jerome E. Stowell, whose post-office address is 248 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 11th day of March, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, no. 022926, to purchase the NE¼ NW¼, N¼ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, Section 25, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00 and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 1st day of October, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Calif., at 10:00 a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

[Sept. 19]



# Music

By W. Francis Gates

Comes the news that the Boston grand opera company has cancelled its season owing to the war's keeping its chorus men and principals away. Also the Boston symphony orchestra has abandoned its proposed tour. This was to be expected insofar as the opera company was concerned, more especially on account of the chorus dereliction. Opera choruses are not composed in a day. Leading soloists may appear in four or five operas in a month's series; but the chorus must not only sing these, but every other opera presented. In an aggregation like the Russell company, of Boston, the season's repertoire may include twenty operas and each member of the chorus must know his part and the "business" of the entire twenty, and be on duty for eight or ten performances a week. Choristers who know those twenty operas—some of them new works—are decidedly rare. The Italian singers, who are the backbone of opera chorus, build up their chorus repertoire year after year until many of them could go on in any one of forty or fifty operas and sing his part without rehearsal. Of course, they get bald and fat and strut the stage with all the grace of a bologna sausage, as the years go by, but they are invaluable to the manager, for they know a long list of operas of which the young American singer with a voice and a figure is ignorant.

So there is little wonder at the announcement that if Italy enters the war the Metropolitan opera company will have to abandon its season. Smaller companies which offer only a few works can drill a fresh American chorus into good shape in a few months, and such companies will probably have a prosperous season as the larger ones will be taking an undesired vacation. Another probability: it is not possible that with fifty of the leading opera tenors and basses from four or five of the principal companies, enrolled in the French or German ranks, that all of them will escape unscathed. Doubtless, a percentage of them we will hear no more. Who will be the victims?

Wagner operas will not be heard in New York this season, it is said, but not for the reason that Wagner works are taboo in London. It is a pity that political spirit should interfere with art, but so it is. The mere fact that Wagner was a German has taken his operas off the proposed lists in London—though it may be doubted if any opera, save for a Red Cross benefit, would have much of an attendance in England at this writing. If the presidential proclamation as to neutrality is carried into the opera houses in this country, certainly the Italian operas will have their innings this season, if the war continues, and the outlook at present is for several months of it.

Still, the country will not be without opera. The Century Company will have its hands full, supplying opera-hungry eastern cities; our old friend Bevan is on deck in Boston with a company managed by William Leahy, who plans to bring a west late in the season; the French company headed by Affre, who made a big hit here with the Grazi company, is promised us from New Orleans and the Lambardi-Marchetti National grand opera company is promised with a

large tooting of horns. Incidentally the Savage and other English opera companies of smaller caliber will do a good business. And it is not to be imagined that any company which can get a house and pay the railway fare will miss the chance of playing at San Francisco next year.

Speaking of the Lambardi-Marchetti opera company, if fate is propitious, we ought to hear pretty good opera from it next season. Constantino, the favorite tenor; Giraltoni, a baritone of international note; Mme. Pucci, one of the prominent sopranos of Italy; Romano Ciaroff, a young Russian tenor; Margaret Jarman, a well-known Los Angeles girl; Evelina Parnell, a coloratura artist, are among the singers recruited for the company, which will be under the direction of Mario Lambardi. It will not only produce the old standard scores, but has secured a number of new ones which have never been produced outside of possibly New York and Boston, says Mr. Marchetti. In his list are "Cristoforo Colombo," "Romeo and Juliet," "Ruy Blas," "Navarese," "Linda de Chaminoux," "Lombardi" and several others. It will open the season in San Diego as a part of the opening exercises of the exposition and then will come to Los Angeles for a four-weeks engagement beginning January 11.

Last Tuesday night "Carmen" was given at the Century opera house, New York, as a benefit for the Red Cross society of Germany and Austria. Probably it was sung in French. What an anomaly! Will the German recipients of the fund raised by the singing of a French opera return the money with thanks? One would think that better judgment would have chosen a German opera, or at least a German theme, such as "Faust," for a German benefit.

It is stated from Chicago that the Chicago opera company management has had to return \$200,000 taken in advance sales and that the association stands to lose \$150,000, half of which was expended for preparations for the season and half as rentals on contracts made with opera houses and auditorium. This piled on the \$60,000 loss on last season's tour in the west will make a pretty good test of the staying powers of the Chicago capitalists back of the company.

At its annual meeting, Tuesday, September 8, the Ellis Club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James Slauson; first vice-president, Fred A. Walton; second vice-president, Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow; a new office is that of executive vice-president to which Judge Walter Bordwell was elected; secretary, H. D. Alfonso; treasurer, Louis Zinnamon; librarian, E. P. Cheverton; voice committee, J. A. Schoonmaker, A. W. Sias, Irving H. Andrews and W. C. Hancock; music committee, George Steckel, Henry P. Flint and E. S. Shank; conductor, J. B. Poulin. The accompanist is still to be selected.

Miss Alma Voedisch, of Chicago, representing several prominent artists, has been in the city for a week in the interests of her stars. Miss Voedisch handles the western tour of Julie Claussen, who will be on the coast in October and November

and afterward sings in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Captain Claussen, husband of the contralto, has joined his troops in Sweden. It will be remembered that Mrs. Claussen made a great hit here last season with the Chicago company, singing in one day the leading contralto roles in two operas. Miss Voedisch also represents Sybil Sammis MacDermid and James G. MacDermid, who were here last season, and Anna Shaw Faulkner and Max Oberndorfer, who expect to give recitals from the Wagner and modern operas here in May and June. Several of Miss Voedisch's stars have not yet been able to get out of Europe, among whom are Jennie Taggart and Sammetini and Czednowsky.

Willebald Lehmann, conductor of the San Diego chorus, was in Los Angeles last week to accompany Mabel Strock in songs in a private recital. Miss Strock made quite a hit in her Gamut Club appearance both by the sweet quality of her voice and the pleasing way in which she handled it.

Already the Brahms quintet has its plans made for the opening season. The personnel of this organization is the same as last season—Messrs. Seiling, Rovinski, Kopp, Simonsen and Grunn; and the dates of concerts announced, under the patronage of F. W. Blanchard, are November 14, January 9, February 27 and April 10. There will be played piano quintets by Sinding, St. Saens and Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, the latter being America's most prominent woman composer; piano quartets by Brahms, Beethoven and Schumann, and string quartets by Beethoven, Godard and Smetana. The vocal soloists of the season will be Mrs. Willis Tiffany, Viola Ellis, Aurelia Wharry, Roland Paul and Fred Ellis. The Brahms quintet has been, next to the symphony orchestra, the highest exponent of music in Los Angeles for the last four years. Its work shows continual improvement, several of its programs being of a grade surpassed by few American organizations. Its members have persisted in giving their best to Los Angeles, almost without compensation, since the income after paying the expenses of these concerts is absurdly small. For this reason, added to the beautiful work they do, they should have ample support from our music lovers.

Carlo Marchetti of the National Opera Company, announces that he has an agreement with Mascagni for the latter to tour the west next fall. Mascagni was expected in Los Angeles five or six years ago but failed to materialize, after his San Francisco experience.

Richard Lucchesi has been writing new songs this summer, two of which are published by a local firm. He hopes to have some of his orchestral music performed at the San Francisco exposition.

Mrs. H. S. MacVean of Hollywood has arranged to have a set of "Nature Songs" published by the Musicians Publishing Company in the form of a song cycle.

Mrs. Constance Balfour has taken a studio in the Blanchard building. Harley Hamilton has returned to the same building, where he maintained a studio for more than twelve years.

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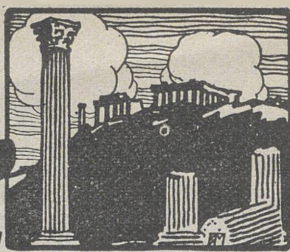
Claimant names as witnesses: Lonce Morrison, Tomy Webber, Elmer Stevenson, John Foshee, all of Calabasas, California.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.  
[Sep. 26]





# Art



## EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Robert Henri—Museum Art Gallery  
American and European Painters—  
Museum Art Gallery  
Thumb-Box Sketches—Royer Gallery

By Everett C. Maxwell

An exhibition of fourteen paintings by Robert Henri of New York opened Monday at the Gallery of Fine and Applied Arts, Museum of History, Science, and Art, to continue two weeks. This announcement, simple in itself, means much to the progress of local art interests and to the future development of Los Angeles as an art center. Mr. Henri is considered by many the foremost of American painters. His influence has been titanic, and as a teacher and an artist he has been responsible for much that is strong, vital, and new in our modern school of native art. He has been the real leader of artistic insurgency in America. His early critics have said hard things about his work and his ideas, but these have had little or no effect upon the man or his work. Today, his influence is growing and no one for a moment has ever doubted his sincerity.

When a few years ago a new society of painters and sculptors was organized in New York in opposition to the National Academy of Design, Mr. Henri was in the vanguard of secessionists. He has been the leader and the light for a notable group of painters which include such men of genius as Arthur B. Davies, George Tuks, Maurice Prindergast, Ernest Lawson, Everett Shinn, William Glackens, Rockwell Kent, John Sloan and Glen Coleman. Have you ever noticed that a movement which arouses the antagonism of one generation is often considered of vast worth by the one which follows? This may be confirmed and proved all along the line from Claud to Whistler.

I suppose that Mr. Henri's great success as a painter dates from 1899 when the French government purchased his canvas "The Snow" for the Luxembourg gallery. He was born in Cincinnati in 1865 and received his initial training as a painter at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. In 1886 he left that institution to take up his studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Mr. Burrell tells us that "Even at this early stage of his career, Henri seems to have entertained a rather Rodin-esque irreverence for the dogmatism of technique. But he was too robust and determined a temperament to allow himself to degenerate into a habit of mere iconoclastic dilettantism. Instead, he spent months tramping the streets and picture galleries of France, Spain, and Italy with both eyes open, absorbing life at first hand and studying indefatigably the rugged and imperishable works of the great masters. The worry tower of Bouguereau was not for him. He preferred the broad democracy of the open road where one could rub elbows with the descendants of the soldiers and the gypsies of Velasquez, the picturesque beggary and the market-folk of Rembrandt, or pass harvest fields where toiled Millet's somber peasants, or country inns from whose windows laughed the ruddy barmaids of Franz Hals. Out under the spreading sky or on the wind-blown river quays, the formulated rules of art schools seemed

cheap and inadequate. The young man sealed a vow with himself to interpret those things alone in life which appealed to him most vitally whether the subjects were considered 'paintable' or not by the schools. He would make his paintings stand as the history of his own spiritual and esthetic development, and if the world was willing to accept them on those terms, well and good; but if not, then he was resigned to be misunderstood."

\* \* \*

Mr. Henri has been loyal to his early resolution and he has not suffered for want of bread or appreciation. In his efforts to realize his artistic ideal, Robert Henri has founded his own art school in New York and has initiated unique experiments. The awards to him include: Silver medal, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; Silver medal, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; Norman W. Harris prize of \$500.00, Chicago Art Institute, 1905; Gold medal, Art Club of Philadelphia, 1909; Silver medal, International Fine Arts Exposition at Buenos Ayres, S. A., 1910; Carlo H. Beck gold medal, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1914. He is a member of the Society of American Artists, National Academy of Design, Academician, 1906, National Institute of Arts and Letters, National Association of Portrait Painters, Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, The MacDowell Club of New York, National Arts Club of New York, Municipal Art Society of New York.

\* \* \*

Mr. Henri is represented in the Luxembourg gallery, Paris, "La Neige"; Chicago Art Institute, "Young Woman in Black"; Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, "Girl With a Fan"; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, "The Equestrian"; Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences, "The Laughing Girl"; Gallery of Spaitainburg, S. C., "The Girl With Red Hair"; Art Association of Texas, Dallas, Texas, "The Happy Hollander"; Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, Columbus, Ohio, "Dancer in Yellow Shawl"; Art Association of New Orleans, "Spanish Gypsy Girl"; Carolina Art Association, Charleston, S. C., "Girl of Toledo, Spain"; Art Institute of Kansas City, Mo., "The Blue Necklace"; San Francisco Institute of Art, "Lillian"; Metropolitan Museum, New York, "Romany Girl."

\* \* \*

Articles pertaining to him and his work have appeared in the Independent (Magazine) N. Y. C., June 25, 1908, by Charles W. Warrell, Arts and Decorations (Magazine) N. Y. C., April, 1912, by Guy Pene du Bois, Current Literature (Magazine) N. Y. C., April 1912, by Florence Barlow Rutterauff, Harper's Weekly (Magazine) N. Y. C., April 13, 1907, House Beautiful (Magazine) N. Y. C., August, 1906. His home address is 10 Gramercy Park, New York City. The catalogue for the present exhibition includes the following titles: "Indian Girl," "Young Mexican," "La Jolla Beach," "Indian," "Rita, Mexican Girl," "Chow Choy," "Sylvester," "Chinese Girl," "Ramon," "Machu," "The Beach Hat," "Tam Gan," "Jim Lee," "American Chinaman."

H. de Vere Staecpoole is at work in an English village in Essex on a study of war for an American magazine.

## NEW YORK PLAY GOSSIP

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Unquestionably, Paul Armstrong has the most sympathetic heart of any man now writing for the stage. When Mr. Armstrong writes a play which is undeniably a failure, he never foists it upon the producing manager, but justifies his courage in his own conviction by producing it himself, to the great saving to the managers and their evident satisfaction. It was so several years ago when he wrote "Society and the Bulldog," and it was repeated this week when he presented himself as presenter of "The Bludgeon," which came in unannounced and will undoubtedly leave unsung. It was quite the "goriest" play of the season. Its name was evidently selected after great thought.

This has been a busy week. Last Saturday evening the annual Hippodrome offering was presented, as was "The Beautiful Adventure," under the direction of Mr. Frohman, with Mrs. Whiffen in a risqué French role as her "farewell" to the stage. Monday we had no fewer than three new plays, including John Drew, who opened the Twenty-third season of the Empire Theatre and in the usual frothily successful manner. "The Story of the Rosary," a mammoth melodrama with a strong martial tinge, was on at the Manhattan Opera House, and the aforesaid "The Bludgeon" came forth under Mr. Armstrong's guidance. In close succession "It Pays to Advertise" made good its title, and is at the Cohan Theatre for a long run. "Miss Daisy," a musical play, scored a fair degree of success and the same evening Pauline Fredericks and a competent cast brought forth "Innocent," under the guidance of A. H. Woods.

"The Beautiful Adventure" begins with the final preparation for the wedding of Helene De Trevillac, a romantic, spirited girl, to Valentin Le Barroyer, a methodical, unimaginative though well-meaning individual. The guests are assembled when, through the precipitate arrival of her cousin Andre, whom she really loves but who, through the machination of an unscrupulous aunt, she believes no longer cares for her, she discovers her aunt's treachery in time and flees, with her lover, to her grandmother's cottage in the country, to the great consternation of the wedding party. The grandmother eagerly awaits the arrival of the bride, and naturally assumes that Andre is the bridegroom. By his gracious attention he captivates the old lady so entirely that it is impossible to correct the mistake.

Night comes, and the grandmother returning from placing rosemary at the door of the alleged bridal chamber in the hopes of determining the sex of her first great-grandchild, discovers the supposed bridegroom propped up for the night in an armchair. She pours upon his head a torrent of contempt and ridicule for his departure from her conception of duty, and compares the unromantic tendencies of the present day with the days of her youth. The curtain discreetly descends upon the lovers in embrace. Upon the arrival of Valentin in the scolding, injured more in pride than in heart, explanations follow. The grandmother, believing herself tricked, is irate, but a reconciliation soon follows when the resourceful girl convincingly points out to the old lady that it was her insistence upon the duties of young married people that brought about the departure from conventionality.

As usual the opening of the twenty-third season at the Empire was marked by the appearance of John Drew, this time in a comedy "The Prodigal Husband," by Michael Mor-

ton and Dario Nicodemi. Its story is not charged with novelty. Michael Giroux, straying from the side of a good wife whose orderly soul irked him, goes philandering with bad habits and people in Paris, while his wife remains in her home in a Brittany village. To the man comes a child of twelve in distress—the daughter of the concierge of his apartment, whose death leaves the child solitary in the world. Six years pass. Responsibility for the child has made a man again of Giroux. Gossips say the girl is his mistress. To rectify this error he tells her he loves her, that they will go away, he will divorce his wife, and they will marry. This change terrifies the girl, who runs away to Brittany to Michael's wife and brings her adoptive "papa" back to his wife again. The feature of the performance was the excellent character work of Mr. Drew as Michael Giroux. Indeed, seldom has he done better work than on this occasion.

A new farce came to town early in the week and took up its abode at the Cohan Theatre, "It Pays to Advertise." It is remindful of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." The play tells the story of how the apparently useless son of a rich soap manufacturer is roused into action through love of a girl and undertakes to go into the soap business himself with little more than a catchy trade name as his capital. Assisted by the clever lady of his heart, a press agent of tremendous assurance and Union Square volubility, and ingenious maneuvering, the young man finally manages to make an overwhelming success of "13 Soap—Unlucky for Dirt," wins his father's support, the damsel of his choice and a joyous curtain at the close of the third act.

Much was expected of "Innocence," presented Wednesday evening at the Eltinge Theatre because of the preliminary interest which had been aroused. It was presented according to schedule, and its success was not great enough to deserve unusual comment. It was adapted by George Broadhurst from the Hungarian, and presented Pauline Frederick, who scored an individual hit.

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# Books

WHILE the myths and legends of the American Indians lack in the philosophical interest that attaches to the folk lore of many of the aboriginal tribes of the eastern countries, there is about all of them a purity of thought that places them in a plane of their own. There was nothing erotic about the imagination of the Indian. Life was a serious matter to him. In most of the country there was the warm, fruitful summer, and a long, cold, barren winter. In the open season it was necessary for him to store up a sufficient quantity of what few grains and vegetables he knew the use of, and of dried meat, to tide him over a winter in which game was sure to be scarce and might be entirely unavailable. Then when winter brought its long hours of leisure beside the lodge fire, the climatic conditions were not such as to give birth to the kind of mythology, for example, that was evolved under the kindly skies of the shores of the Mediterranean. The Indian deities, therefore, were people of action, physically clean and strong, not devoting their days to feasting and their nights to voluptuousness, but forever fighting the strenuous battles against wild beasts and elements that the Indians themselves knew. "An honest god's the noblest work of man," said Bob Ingersoll, in one of his satirical moods; certainly, the gods of these Red Men were honest, and reveal the unspoiled nature of the Indian as he existed before the coming of the white man. Savage and cruel he may have been in inter-tribal war, but this is the universal characteristic among the peoples who wring existence from what to them are adverse conditions, but in his attitude toward society, which is the only fair criterion, he possessed many attributes of highest nobility.

Katharine B. Judson has collected a great number of interesting Indian traditions in a volume entitled "Myths and Legends of the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes." There are included the lore of various tribes such as the Winnebagoes, Menominites and Wyandots in the north to the Cherokees, Biloxis and Chitimachas in the south, and it is of especial interest to note how, as the geography of their spheres of activity varies, their versions of the same fundamental bit of universal history differ. For example, all have the story of the flood in one form or another; the Chitimachas tell of two of the people saving themselves in a great earthen pot; the Menominites have a more complicated story about a war that was waged between Manabush, their great heroic character, and the evil spirits of the underground realm, the latter attempting to drown their adversary. In the legend of the Chitimachas it is the woodpecker and the rattlesnake who figure as friends of man; in that of the Menominites it is, naturally enough, the badger and the muskrat. It is Manabush, who in various forms and under different names, appears in almost all of the important legends of the Mississippi valley, a striking figure, closely allied to the great spirits themselves, and yet often hard pressed to retain his foothold on the earth as the first human being. In certain respects he resembles the Hiawatha of the Ojibwas of whom Longfellow sung; in fact, there is an author's note to the effect that the Ojibwa name of this

personage was Banabozho, and it was from his exploits that Longfellow took his legends of Hiawatha.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Longfellow poem is about the only well-known piece of American literature founded upon the Indian lore of this continent. With such a wealth of material right at hand, it is difficult to understand why more of the greater American writers have not seen fit to perpetuate the traditions of the land of their adoption. A few painters have found in the tragic figure of the Indian subject matter for canvases of the greatest charm, but in fiction, drama and poetry, the Red Man is almost neglected. The attempts to utilize his music with all its plaintive charm, and frequently dramatic fire, are isolated, and Charles Wakefield Cadman is about the only composer who has consistently attempted to reproduce its beauty in form for the so-called civilized ear. This volume, prepared by Katharine Judson, who has made an extensive study of Indian lore, is a mine of suggestion, for the transcriptions are faithful and so, often hardly more than fragmentary. Their interest is mostly for the student, or at least for the reader who can bring a lively imagination to his reading, and see in their simple, and often childish outlines, the Indian as he really existed. ("Myths and Legends of the Mississippi Valley," by Katharine B. Judson. A. C. McClurg & Co. Bullock's.)

## Good Story With a Bad Title

Who would ever want to read a story with such a title as "The Man With the Double Heart"? It sounds like a tale for the fleeting fancy of the maiden in her most romantic years. It is not, however, but, on the contrary, a rather unusual psychological study based upon the fact that there is, inherent in almost everyone, the germ of the dual nature. Peter McTaggart, wealthy and young, is informed by a heart specialist, that he is one of perhaps half a dozen cases known in the entire history of medicine, a man with two hearts. Peter is of Italian and Scotch ancestry, and in his simple way conceives the idea that one of these hearts is Latin, the other Celtic, and his cardiac adventures transpire according to this belief. Of course, the use of the word "heart" in connection with the affections, most people know in this generation, is purely metaphorical, but either Peter or his biographer, Mrs. Sidney Coxon, takes it literally, and so Peter wavers between an affection which is rooted in his solid Scotch nature, and a series of escapades which he does not really enjoy, but which he thinks he should enjoy because he inherits the same warm Italian blood as those others whom he sees engaged in similar affairs. Peter's heart is finally reorganized on a saner and safer basis. Meanwhile, the sub theme of the story suggests that it may, perhaps, have been the real motive of the author in writing the book, instead of the eccentric physiology and psychology of Peter. This secondary story is an exposure of militancy, and it reminds us of a book we had hoped, long ere this, to have forgotten—Richard Barry's anti-suffrage novel, "The Bauble." Few, probably, will remember that in this story, which

bore all the marks of having been written on order, every woman who had anything to do with the suffrage cause was of sinister character, or selfish, and every one opposed to the movement was highly virtuous, whereas men who allied themselves with the vote-seekers were about the most despicable creatures imaginable. So, in "The Man With the Double Heart," only that fewer characters are involved in this phase of the story. A male parasite fastens himself upon a woman of comfortable means, and succeeds in dragging money from her ostensibly for "the cause" when her own children are in need of clothing, the larder insufficiently supplied, and the household bills accumulating. Subtly enough, much more so than in the Barry effort, the man is made to represent the militant cause as a whole, and the woman is pictured as a pitiable victim. The story lacks in cohesive progress, but it is much better than one would expect from its terrible title. ("The Man With the Double Heart," by Muriel Hine (Mrs. Sidney Coxon) John Lane Company. Bullock's.)

## One of America's Best Plays

"Mary Jane's Pa" is one of the most genuinely popular of American plays, for its position in the public affections is not dependent upon the vogue of any star, the fever of interest in any special social problem, or any other of the factors which often make for sensational success and almost as sudden oblivion. "Mary Jane's Pa" was played in the cast by Henry E. Dixey and in the west by Max Figman, and for many years has been a "meal ticket" of the stock companies. It is actor proof, and cannot be spoiled so long as the lines reach the audience, though such illuminating interpretations as that of Mr. Figman, make it a double joy. Edith Ellis, the author of this simple little classic, it is rather astonishing to learn, turned out, altogether, ten plays, between 1897 and 1912, but this is the only one of them that we can recall as having made a place for itself. It is the story of Hiram Perkins who, eleven years before the first act opens, calmly left his wife and two children, to wander—to satisfy his taste for travel. The wife moves to another town, sets up a printing business, publishes a newspaper, and has achieved considerable success, when Hiram drops in upon her as suddenly as he left. He is a tramp—a "beloved vagabond"—and the wife compromises between turning him out and taking him back, by making him her cook. Hiram is a man of parts, and when the wife gets into trouble through her political policy, and when middle west morality is duly horrified at the idea of a "male hired girl," he shows there is something of worth beneath the carefree manipulator of the wordy philosophy. It is a little melodramatic toward the finish, but just enough to furnish the thrill that is needed to make a play go, in the theater. However, for one line we thank Edith Ellis, and it is the germ of the play too, when Hiram says to his wife, in reply to her inquiry, "What do you want?" as he returns from his eleven years vagabondage: "I can't say that I have any

definite expectation. That's the real charm of existence—allowing the casual to happen." ("Mary Jane's Pa," by Edith Ellis. Mitchell Kennerley Drama Series. Bullock's.)

## In the Magazines

As a matter of course, analyses of the many features of the great war, its causes, its armies, its possible results, occupy the greater portion of the review magazines for the present. Current Opinion remarks, "one can trace the chain of cause and consequence for such an event all the way back to the Tower of Babel or the Noachian Deluge if he wishes," but prefers the view of Leon Dominian in the New York Evening Post, that "the fatal fire was lit in 1901 in the heart of the mountains of Macedonia, when a Turkish officer sent a telegram to Sultan Abdul Hamid, demanding a re-establishment of the form of constitutional government in Turkey." Carrying the subject down from this point, the magazine contains a comprehensive view of the political phases of the war. The many civic pageants which have been held from time to time in various parts of the United States are attracting attention everywhere, and Current Literature tells of two of them, at St. Louis and the University of North Dakota. Is Los Angeles never going to awaken to her preeminent possibilities in this respect? There is an interesting article, summarizing a great deal that has been written of late on the subject of Catholicism and anti-Catholicism, for while many writers minimize the situation, the terms in which they write themselves indicate a certain condition which, while it may be unjustified, certainly exists in specific circles.

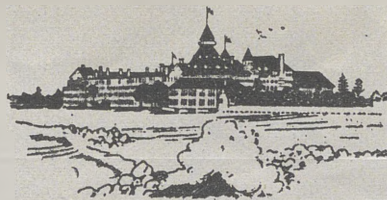
Review of Reviews devotes almost its entire September number to the European war. A considerable proportion of the space has been given over to an exposition of the Germanic side of the case, but Oswald Garrison Villard in "The Two Germanys" states the condition of mind of the average American citizen toward the part taken in the conflict by the Teutons, which is that the Germany of the Kaiser is a different thing from the Germany of the "great souls who have really made the spirit of the nation," and while the preponderance of American sentiment is antagonistic toward the Kaiser, it is deeply sympathetic with the magnificent nation itself, forced into a war which can be nothing short of disastrous, no matter how successful. Volcano activities of Lassen and Alaskan peaks are summarized, and there are several articles on the Mexican situation.

## Notes From Bookland

One's inability to understand the "Why" of the sudden explosion of the continent is largely due to the fact that we can hardly realize the invisible barriers of national feeling and race antagonism that divide Europe in spite of surface amenities. Just how tangible these barriers are is made clear by Victor Marguerite, the noted French novelist, in "The Frontiers of the Heart," published last year. A sensitive French girl is married to a strong German doctor just before the Franco-Prussian War. On

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one side are her family, religion and the whole mass of racial inheritance which make her French. On the other side is her genuine over-mastering love for her husband. The story proceeds to its inevitable conclusion, one that is probably finding a parallel in thousands of family tragedies today.

The old conception of the west as a sort of glorified and perpetual Wild West Show has given way to another that gold mining and labor wars are synonymous and that the mining states are in a condition of strenuous if informal warfare. An amusing instance of this state of mind has been shown by some reviewers who have insistently heralded Mrs. Atherton's novel, "Perch of the Devil," just published, as built up around the recent mining disorders, merely because the scenes are largely laid around Butte, Montana. As a matter of fact, the case of Capital vs. Labor has no part in the story, for it is the character of Ida Compton with her development from an ignorant girl, daughter of a washerwoman and a miner, to a woman of feeling, understanding and power, that Mrs. Atherton has pictured, now against the ugly, vigorous city of Butte, now against the warmer background of continental life.

Among those who had to flee from the war zone at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe was Marie Van Vorst, whose new novel "Big Tremaine" will be published October 3 by Little, Brown & Co. Miss Van Vorst, with her 82 year old mother left Paris on four hour's notice and reached London safely. She complimented the French on the quiet dignity in the face of the crisis. "Mrs. John Van Vorst remains in Paris, and with the Comtesse de Choiseul is organizing a woman's ambulance corps."

Among the recent important books published by E. P. Dutton & Company, is "British Shipping," by Adam W. Kiraldy, which puts at the service of American ship owners and managers, the long experience of the United Kingdom. "Poverty and Waste," is by Hartley Withers, the lucid writer of financial topics, author of "The Meaning of Money," who discusses the vital connection between waste of the world's capital and the pressure of poverty. Another important issue is Mr. James Davenport Whelpley's "American Public Opinion," in which he discusses various international problems in which the attitude of America has been especially influential.

Bearing greatly on the European situation is a new book just secured by Little, Brown & Company, and will be published this fall in "Sea, Land and Air Strategy," by Col. Sir George Aston, K. C. B. In this most timely book a comparison is drawn between the principles of the conduct of warfare at sea, on land and in the air. Especial attention is devoted to the concentration of purpose in strategy and to the combined action of all the forces to obtain the object in view. The author is an officer of the Marine Artillery and has been a professor of the Royal Naval college and director of the staff college of England's war machine. Besides having had important appointments in the fleet and army both in peace and war, his former work "Letters on Amphibious Wars" is well-known.

Henry James Forman has joined the staff of Collier's Weekly as managing editor. Mr. Forman, who is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1903, served for a time as reporter and special correspondent on The New York Times and other papers, was editor of the Literary Digest, and later associate editor and general manager of The North American Review. He is the author of several books.

## Week's News in Perspective

Friday, September 11

**WAR NEWS:** German forces in full retreat in France, excepting the Crown Prince's army which is holding its position in the vicinity of Verdun \* \* \* Serbia, having captured Semlin from which the bombardment of Belgrade was carried on, is pushing its way across the Save river into Austrian territory \* \* \* General view of the situation is that German coup in France has failed, Russia and Serbia are both victorious over Austria, while Germany is holding her own against Russia in Prussia.

**HEREABOUTS:** Local department stores are praised to United States commission on industrial relations, as best in the country in their treatment of employes \* \* \* Three employes of Salvation Army arrested in controversy over order of municipal charities commission that the organization shall discontinue operations here \* \* \* Federal action against Kern River Co. involves valuable rights of way.

**ELSEWHERE:** War between Colombia and Panama over border raids is threatened \* \* \* Turkey is notified by powers, including Germany, that she has gone too far in action to deprive foreigners of their rights \* \* \* President vetoes bill regulating postal savings banks deposits as it conflicts with federal reserve bill \* \* \* Mexican authorities ask for removal of troops from Vera Cruz.

Saturday, September 12

**WAR NEWS:** President Wilson takes active steps toward procuring mediation \* \* \* Germans still being forced back by allies from their strongly offensive position, abandoning large quantities of supplies \* \* \* Austria army crushed, is report from Petrograd.

**HEREABOUTS:** C. D. Amos, clairvoyant who had a vision foretelling his own death, is killed by an automobile \* \* \* Can trust to be investigated here.

**ELSEWHERE:** Powers warn Turkey that she cannot abrogate treaty guaranteeing rights of foreign residents \* \* \* Famine reported in Chinese provinces of Kwang Tung and Kwangsi \* \* \* State fair opens at Sacramento \* \* \* James B. Haggin, noted horseman, dies.

Sunday, September 13

**WAR NEWS:** Germany army still retreats before onslaught of allies in France \* \* \* Russian victories over Austria in Galicia said to be even greater than formerly reported, and to have embraced rout of a million men \* \* \* Germans invade British East Africa.

**HEREABOUTS:** E. E. Hewlett, well known in wealthy circles of Pasadena and Los Angeles, arrested on a charge of swindling \* \* \* State association of fruit men to be organized \* \* \* Robert W. Kenney, well known banker, dies in Berkeley \* \* \* Los Angeles drops series to Portland, coast league leaders, and goes into fourth place.

**ELSEWHERE:** Woman claims to have discovered 11,000-foot peak in British Columbia, hitherto unexplored \* \* \* Centenary of writing of "Star Spangled Banner" is celebrated.

Monday, September 14

**WAR NEWS:** Belgians harrying weakened forces of invaders \* \* \* French reoccupy Amiens and Germans prepare to take stand at River Aisne \* \* \* It is officially denied that Russian troops have been landed in France or Belgium \* \* \* Austrian retreat becomes a rout.

**HEREABOUTS:** James H. Gaut,

Pasadena capitalist, killed when his automobile plunges over bank into Arroyo Seco \* \* \* City departments are ordered to economize.

**ELSEWHERE:** Oakley, Curtis, Democrat, elected governor of Maine \* \* \* Armistice being arranged with Zapata by Mexican government \* \* \* 35 earthquake shocks in Peru \* \* \* Spanish troops win victory over Moors \* \* \* Revenue Cutter Bear reaches Nome with eleven survivors of Stefansson's Karluk; twelve others were frozen to death \* \* \* Frank Chance quits New York American League team.

Tuesday, September 15

**WAR NEWS:** Germans claim a partial victory in the vicinity of Verdun in a two-days' battle \* \* \* Forces at a standstill in East Prussia, but Russians are pursuing their advantage over Austrians in Galicia \* \* \* Kaiser's reply to President Wilson's peace mediation suggestion is expected any day, and may open a way to end the war \* \* \* Servians repulsed along the River Save.

**HEREABOUTS:** Standing labor mediation body may be result of sessions here of the United States commission on industrial relations

**ELSEWHERE:** Troops ordered to vacate Vera Cruz \* \* \* Railways petition interstate commerce commission for a rehearing of rate cases \* \* \* Twenty-seven drowned when cloudburst overturns train in the Ozark Mountains \* \* \* British House of Commons suspends operation of Irish Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment bills \* \* \* War tax measure to bring in \$103,500,000 agreed upon in Democratic caucus.

Wednesday, September 16

**WAR NEWS:** President Wilson is informed the Kaiser is willing to consider peace proposals \* \* \* German right wing is surrounded by allies \* \* \* Belgians bring official report of German atrocities to President Wilson, who informs them he can take no action while war is in progress \* \* \* Germans entrenching themselves in their new position and being reinforced all along line \* \* \* Total loss of Austrians said to be 250,000 dead and wounded, and 100,000 prisoners.

**HEREABOUTS:** Deposits in postal savings bank here reach half million \* \* \* Mexican residents celebrate anniversary of independence of that republic \* \* \* Movement begun to disincorporate Avalon.

**ELSEWHERE:** British Consul at Rio Janerio makes formal protest against transfer of American-owned steamship, Robert Dollar, from British to American registration, opening the anticipated controversy over the new government policy \* \* \* Wine men object to special war tax being placed on their output, presumably preferring that butter, eggs or meat should be assessed.

Thursday, September 17

**WAR NEWS:** Tremendous engagement begins along the Aisne, the third day of the fighting, 5000 cannon being employed, with no advantage reported for either side \* \* \* Servians retreat from Austria, where they were led into a trap \* \* \* Italy apparently preparing to enter war, and is expected to go to aid of allies.

**HEREABOUTS:** City takes possession of old normal school site \* \* \* Municipal markets reported self-supporting \* \* \* Arrangements completed for get-together meeting of Chamber of Commerce at Exposition Park Fri-

## Face to Front

when getting off cars. There is no possible excuse for getting off a car backwards if you remember "Safety First."

## Los Angeles Railway

day night \* \* \* Ville de Paris signs new lease on store, and plans extensive improvements.

**ELSEWHERE:** Ambassador Spring-Rice apologizes to state department for Sir Lionel Carden's criticism of American evacuation of Vera Cruz; we simply cannot please that man \* \* \* Mine disaster at Rockport, Ky., reported \* \* \* Colorado miners notify President Wilson of their acceptance of truce plan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.  
Sept. 4, 1914.

Non-Coal 012728  
NOTICE is hereby given that Richard B. Carter, of Cornell, California, who, on April 7, 1911, made homestead entry, No. 012728, for Lot 1, Sec. 3, Lot 4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 2, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and Lot 7, Sec. 35, Tp. 1 N., R. 18 W., S. B. M., has filed notice of intention to make final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:00 a. m., on the 16th day of October, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frank T. Davis, Nathan Wise, Frank Mueller, Ida Carter, all of Cornell, California; Jack Tweedy, of Calabasas, California.  
JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.

PUBLIC LAND SALE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.  
August 24th, 1914.

Non-coal 016965  
NOTICE is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1906 (34 Stats., 517), pursuant to the application of Charley Merit Decker, Serial No. 016965, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.50 per acre, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 14th day of October, at this office, the following tract of land: the SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 1 S., R. 19 W., S. B. M.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.  
ALEX MITCHELL, Receiver.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.  
Sept. 4, 1914.

Non-Coal 013605  
NOTICE is hereby given that Hippolyte Bieule, of Santa Monica, California, who, on July 18, 1911, made additional homestead entry, to H. E. 8643, No. 013605, for Lot 1, Section 27, Township 1 N., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:00 a. m., on the 22nd day of October, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Geose Alvaras, of Santa Monica, Calif.; Stephen W. Chick, of 2170 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Harry O. Wilmington, of 1507 McCallum St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Lusetta Schuener, of 6119 Selma Ave., Hollywood, Calif.  
JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.



# Stocks & Bonds

**R**EADJUSTMENT is still the watchword of the hour in financial circles. The week has been marked by a continuance of that improvement, which has accompanied the realization that things are in much better shape than at first anticipated. Furthermore, the dawn of peace is forecasted from the happenings of the week in Europe, and sentiment is more sunshiny in its hopefulness. Such developments as the fact that the New York stock exchange accounts are practically settled, and that the English government has been able successfully to float a large issue of treasury bills, lend stability to optimistic feelings.

October will mark the period of quarterly disbursements, and the wail of distress which is generally heard in the last two or three weeks of September in anticipation of the payments, is not audible with its usual insistence. Los Angeles banking institutions will pay out about \$500,000 in dividends to stockholders in the month, which will also be a good one for oil company payments, as the Associated Oil Company's semi-annual aggregating \$600,000 is due, as well as several quarterly dividends.

The local stock exchange remains closed and the oil stock market in San Francisco is dull, with only a few minor changes in quotations. Closing prices Wednesday showed Amalgamated, 69@71; Associated 33 3/4@34 1/4; Mascot 40 asked; National Pacific 3@4; Union 49@50; United 20@22. West Coast Oil Company paid its regular dividend of \$1.50 a share this week. Amalgamated's dividend of \$1.29 a share is payable next week. An important decision was handed down by Federal Judge Dooling in the common carrier pipe line case, against the punitive measure embodied in the act. The decision was given in a suit brought by the Associated Oil Company interests, and is therefore beneficial to that concern.

Restriction of development in the oil fields is still in force. Its effects were not shown particularly in the figures for August, owing to the fact that it was late in that month before the shut-down policy took effect, and because a number of large gushers had added to the output. Exports of oil for August showed a falling off of about 40 per cent., where for a time it had been expected that they would be cut down almost to nothing. Consumption of petroleum has been reduced by a comparatively limited degree, as only about 12 per cent. of the oil is exported.

## Banks and Banking

One of the largest financial institutions in America makes the following statement: "The situation now shows steady improvement from day to day. For this satisfactory condition we are largely indebted to the splendid co-operation which New York has received from London. The British financial community has not only shown great resourcefulness, but has exercised commendable forbearance in its dealings with us. We have devised emergency measures to cope with the situation, but it begins to look as if we shall not be obliged to resort to them to the extent contemplated a

short time ago. I refer to the plan for a \$150,000,000 gold pool, and particularly to the arrangements for sending gold abroad to pay off the New York City notes."

## Stock and Bond Briefs

Keenest interest has been displayed in Wall Street in the information regarding the change in the foreign holdings of the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation from the time of the closing of the books at the end of June to the closing for the next dividend, August 31. The time covers the period of liquidation produced by the European war, and the actual change in the amount of the foreign holdings of the stocks is small. As an indication of the extent to which there was liquidation by foreign investors in American securities generally, the showing is enlightening and reassuring. August 31 the foreign holdings of United States Steel amounted to 1,235,927 shares, a decrease of 38,320 shares, or approximately 3 per cent., in the three months. In Steel preferred the decrease of foreign holdings was relatively smaller than in the common, a further indication that investment holdings were not seriously disturbed. Of the 1,235,927 shares of common stock held outside of the United States, 753,232 shares were owned in England, while Holland, with 350,525 shares, was the next largest holder. Germany's holdings were exceedingly small, its investment in both stocks of the corporation being of a smaller par value than that of Ireland. This showing has tended in no small measure to promote a more optimistic feeling in Wall Street, and has strengthened the belief that the resumption of business on the stock exchange is not far off.

August production of the California Petroleum Corporation was in the neighborhood of 660,000 barrels as compared with 479,000 barrels in the corresponding month a year ago. Advances indicate that earnings have held up remarkably well notwithstanding the lower prices that have been made effective. This is attributed to the increased production. The new well which was opened up not long ago is now running at the rate of 8,000 barrels a day. Price reductions have not affected the company so much as other oil producers because of the fact that before the war they were somewhat lower than elsewhere.

## AT LOCAL THEATRES

(Continued from Page 9.)

fee, prima donna; and Hayward & Stafford, in "The Devil Outwitted." The twice a week Pathe news picture brings war views up to date, and the orchestral concerts are a big feature.

## Cowgirl at Pantages

Lucille Mulhall, who has gained a world-wide reputation as a rough-rider, rope and lariat thrower tops a good bill for the coming week at Pantages. "Dollie's Dolls" is the story of a little girl who fell asleep in a toyshop and dreamed that five big dolls came to life and played with her. The dolls, assisted by Jack-in-the-Box, play the dream parts until the sleeping girl awakens. The act

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H. S. McKEE, Cashier.  
Capital, \$500,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

**COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK**  
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R. S. HEATON, Cashier.  
Capital, \$300,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$180,000.00.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring

J. M. ELLIOTT, President.  
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus & Profits, \$2,502,664; Deposits, \$20,000,000.

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Corner Fourth and Main

I. W. HELLMAN, President.  
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.

offers nursery rhymes and ensemble dances that are prettily executed. Dave Vanfield juggles hats, Indian clubs and other unconventional objects. His comedy make-up is a great help. Acrobatic dancing and the Reed Sisters are synonymous terms. The girls are good dancers, a fact well known to Los Angeles audiences. Paris Green returns with the same style of tailoring and haberdashery he has always used as his vaudeville trademark, but with a new line of comedy.

## Conan Doyle at Miller's

In reviewing "The House of Temperley" ("Rodney Stone") Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's remarkable drama which is the film feature on the new bill at Miller's Theater for the week beginning Monday, Victor Watson, dramatic critic on the New York American said: "Last night I witnessed the film production of 'The House of Temperley.' The story in many respects is typical of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and those of you who have admired his novels will do well to see this splendid silent drama. I have seen pretty near all of the feature movies that have been showing around town, but this in its particular line has no peer." This production comes to Miller's direct from a record breaking engagement at the big Strand Theater in New York city and the engagement is for one week only, shows beginning at 12, 1:30, 3:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:30 and 9 p. m.

## L. E. Behymer's 1914-15 Budget

For the forthcoming season music, literature and art will have a home of opal beauty, vying with the finest auditoriums in Europe or America, for Trinity Auditorium on Grand Avenue, near Ninth, can boast of being the most modern structure of its kind west of Chicago. It seats 2200 in wide, spacious, comfortable seats in an auditorium rich in proportions, possessing a remarkable pipe organ, a room with perfect acoustic qualities, centrally located, with adequate adjacent parking space for automobiles. Trinity Auditorium will house the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra for its six pairs of concerts, the Ellis Club for four events, the Orpheus Club for a similar number, and the Lyric Club's three. Many other events are scheduled; among them a series of ten musical and literary evenings to be known as the Trinity Popular Priced Lyceum Series. Organ concerts are to be given by Clarence Eddy and local organists, light opera will be featured, the best educational moving pictures are to be shown, and the Great Philharmonic Courses, three in number, and their associate concerts will be given here. Equipment of Trinity includes boxes and loges, large vestibules, waiting rooms, a green room which

will seat 250, a stage that has been particularly arranged for chorus and concert events, seating 250, extending out into the auditorium, giving an intimate effect; four smaller auditoriums seating 350, 400 and 650 adjoin the larger room, and are to be used for recitals, receptions and rehearsal rooms.

First Philharmonic series will be six events arranged for Tuesday evenings, opening Oct. 20 with Mme. Olive Fremstad, the American prima donna soprano from the Metropolitan Grand Opera; the others are Rudolf Ganz, the eminent Swiss pianist; John McCormack, the distinguished Irish tenor; Alma Gluck, American prima donna soprano; the Barrere Ensemble of wind instruments, under the direction of Georg Barrere, and if Jacques Thibaud, the French violin virtuoso, now, with his regiment, fails to arrive, Arrigo Serato will furnish the violin programs.

In the Second Series each event will be given Thursday night so that those who have rehearsals or concerts Tuesday evening will have an opportunity to attend. The artists are Marcella Craft, prima donna soprano of the Munich Royal Opera; Leo Slezak, the giant Czech tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House; Efrem Zimbalist, Russia's talented violin virtuoso; Maggie Teyte, the English prima donna soprano; Julia Culp, the Dutch lieder singer, with Conrad V. Bos at the piano, and Josef Lhevinne, or Tina Lerner, both brilliant Russian pianists.

The matinee series opens with Olive Fremstad, prima donna, or Evan Williams, famous Welsh tenor, early in November, and includes John McCormack, Julia Culp, Alma Gluck, Efrem Zimbalist, Josef Lhevinne, and the Barrere Ensemble, or Charles W. Cadman, composer-pianist, with the Princess Tsianina in a program of Indian music.

The opening of Trinity Auditorium takes place Monday evening, Sept. 28, presenting the greatest of all modern dramas in motion photography, "Cabrera," the scenario by the distinguished dramatist, Gabriele D'Annunzio. It is a historical vision of the third century, B. C., when events and heroes seem to be inspired by the mightiest forces of nature. It is a story of the Punic wars; of the power of Rome founded by the barbaric hero, the herculean struggle of the Carthaginians and their opponents. A large orchestra is used, and a trained choir in conjunction with the pictures.

Toward the end of this month the Hearst International Library Company will publish "The Ball of Fire," by George Randolph Chester and Lillian Chester, the story of a man of great wealth who is also a great criminal.



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our people have cheerfully ac-  
cepted the temporary inconven-  
ience caused by foreign disturb-  
ances. Conditions making for  
safety, peace and plenty have  
been preserved, which stand out  
in sharp contrast with privations  
prevailing in lands torn by war-  
fare.

With the return to normal con-  
ditions the depositors of the  
SECURITY are looking with  
satisfaction upon their relations  
here, congratulating themselves  
that this bank is a source of  
safety in times of uncertainty as  
well as a ready helper when  
quiet reigns and business ex-  
pansion is the order of the day.

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# Books

—Well! Here I am back "in town" again, after a glorious two months spent in the mountains, where I fished, rode, tramped and "lazed" until I grew so husky and tanned that some of my friends are calling me "the scout girl," and other more fanciful ones speak of me as the "nut brown mayde" — why I even emulated the fair Diana and brought down several "within the law" victims.

—But it is good to be back, and the city seems so big and interesting. I verily believe at least half the pleasure of going away is the joy of getting back—

—And do you know, one of the very first places I visited upon my return, was the Book Store at Bullock's—

—I found I was really quite eager to know what new books had arrived during my absence—

—They make a feature there of showing the new books in racks, which, while they are artistically attractive, are also so comfortably arranged, so reachable (if I may use the term) to both hands and eyes, that it is always a pleasure, even just to walk through—

—Truly, I fall more in love with this little Book Store each time I go to it, for not only are its books all one could desire, but the people in attendance seem to have but one object in life, and that one to take care of your wants or wishes—

—They all know and love books, and it does make such a difference if when you are in quest of something, you encounter a salesperson with a perfectly impassive face, and who acts like an automaton, or one who is interested and alive—Among the books I especially noticed were Stokes' Complete One Volume Encyclopedia, edited by H. C. O'Neill, which seems a marvel of convenience, conciseness and unlimited information—

—South America—Observations

and Impressions, by James Bryce, is one of the best books published on the South American countries, and as the title suggests, is a comprehensive description of people, customs and conditions generally—

—Through Our Unknown Southwest, by Agnes Laut, is a book which suggests the wisdom of the trite advice to travelers, "See America First"—The country described is quite as strange and wonderful as any region across the troubled seas, and tells of a civilization older than the Egyptians—The descriptions of the national forests, the Painted Desert, and the Grand Canyon are vivid colorful pictures—

—The Doges of Venice, by Miss Aubrey Richardson, tells of the romances, comedies and tragedies of the Venetian court characters and gives a clear idea of the affairs of national government—

—Under the Sky in California, by Charles Frances Saunders, is not new, as a publication, but it opens up such a vista of unexplored mountain, desert, canyon and plain, which is largely known only to hunters, anglers and forest rangers, that you feel you are reading of a new country—

—Flower Gardening, by H. S. Adams, gives the "how" and the "why" of amateur gardening and is full of practical and concise hints on every branch of flower growing, and a book that is well to know about in anticipation of our approaching garden season—

—Once to Every Man, by Larry Evans, the new find in the fiction field, who though quite a young man, and a semi-invalid is writing some of the most gripping stories of the minute—

—The Cost of Wings, by Richard Dehan, author of One Braver Thing, has all the essentials which should belong to short stories, and cannot but please the many lovers of the author—

—The Wasp, by Theodore Rob-

erts, is a picturesque tale of an English pirate during the filibustering days of the 17th century—The narrative is well told, the characters well drawn, and the interest never failing—

—The Auction Block, by Rex Beach, needs no other recommendation, as the followers of that well known author are ever on the alert for anything new by the more than popular novelist—

—The Prince of Graustark, by George Barr McCutcheon, is another lively romance of the Graustark series, and introduces new friends as well as reacquainting us with old ones—

—Quick Action, by Robert W. Chambers, is a clever little book of the Iole type, and should prove quite as popular as that delightfully satirical success of several seasons ago—

—They also have a full line of magazines in the Book Store, and give such excellent service in the way of subscriptions for any periodical you might wish, and it is such a time saver to turn all that sort of detail over to them to attend to—

—From the quantities of books being brought from some upper region while I was there, I think their Christmas stock will be something amazing, and I am going to begin next week and get ready—Yes, really, I mean it—and Bullock's Book Store will probably be my most frequent retreat from now on, for Books and Service—are always to be found there—

—First floor—Rear—

**Bullock's**  
**Los Angeles**